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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 238 BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the Editor, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
14th Oct.	MACEDONIA x	11,089
21st „	DELTA	8,097
28th „	CHINA	7,952
4th November	KASHMIR	8,841
11th „	MANTUA x	10,902
18th „	MOREA	10,911
25th „	MALWA	10,941
2nd December	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
9th „	NARKUNDA *	16,227
16th „	CALEDONIA	7,622
23rd „	KABMALA x	9,098
30th „	KHIVA	9,097
1923		
6th January	MOLDAVIA *	15,100
13th „	CHINA	7,952
20th „	MANTUA	10,902
27th „	NALDERA *	15,825
3rd February	MALWA	10,941
10th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th „	DONGOLA	8,063
24th „	MACEDONIA *	11,089

* Through steamers from Australia have only limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from China.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bologna shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date.	Steamer.	Tns.
1922.		
27th October	MARUBA	8,238
10th November	MALDA	8,600
24th „	NEVASA	9,071
8th December	MATIANA	8,600
22nd „	MULBERA	9,100
1923		
5th January	MASHOBRA	8,324
19th „	A steamer	...
2nd February	„	...
16th „	„	...

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA

„	27th Oct.	SOUDAN	
„	25th November	KASHGAR	
„	25th „	SICILIA	
„	15th December.	MACEDONIA	Connects at Colombo with Nellore.
„	31st „	SOUDAN	
„	1923		
About 12th January.		MOREA	Connects at Colombo with Kalyan.
„	9th February.	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with Khyber.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
24th November	NALDERA	15,825
15th December	MACEDONI	11,089
12th January.	MOREA	10,911
9th February.	NARKUNDA	16,227

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamer.	Destination.
9th „	VITA	Karachi via Coast.
10th „	MARCHA	Karachi direct.
12th „	BANDRA	P. Gulf via Karachi.
13th „	VARSOVA	Bagdad via Karachi.
20th Oct.	KARAPARA	East & South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with—
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Head Issue, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

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Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
KamakuraMaru	J. Fujiawa	5,843	4 Oct.	14 Oct
Sanuki Maru	M. Tomita	6,872	12 Oct.	26 Oct
Awa Maru ..	J. Saito	6,028	27 Oct	10 Nov
Tamba Maru ..	N. Wada	5,875	11 Nov.	25 Nov

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Telephone No. 879, 2482.
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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta. Regular sailing to Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S. S. "Jalaputra"	8319	October 15th
S. S. "Jalavijaya"	7260	October 19th
S. S. "Jalatarang"	4237	October 19th

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PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 30th June, 1922:—
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
149,884 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid ..... Rs. 1,87,35,500
..... Rs. 5,62,35,500
RESERVE FUND as on 30th June, 1922 ..... Rs. 4,11,32,865
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 30th June, 1922 ..... Rs. 5,62,35,500
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Alleppey	Madura
Ambalia	Mandalay
Amraoti	Mangalore
Amritsar	Masulipatam
Bangalore	Meerut
Bassein	Moulmein
Bellary	Moolten
Benares	Muzaffarpur
Berhampore	Muttra
Beswada	Moradabad
Bombay (Byculla)	Mymensingh
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nagpore
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Narayangange
Broach	Nasik
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Negapatam
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	Ootacamund
Calcutta (Fort Street)	Palacole (Sub-station)
Calicut	Patna
Cawnpore	Peshawar
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Poona
Chittagong	Poona City
Cocanada (Out-station Narsapur)	Quetta
Cochin	Rajahmundry
Coimbatore	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Colombo	Rangoon
Cuddalore	Rawalpindi
Cuttack	Salem
Dacca	Secunderabad
Delhi	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Dhulia	Sholapur
Erode	Simla
Guntur	Sukkur
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Surat
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Capital issued	„ 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	„ 50,00,000
Capital Paid up	„ 25,00,120
Reserve Fund	„ 18,00,000

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Amballa Cant	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
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MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE—Daily, monthly or weekly. Terms very reasonable. Book your order from now for Diwali Holidays. Apply Box No. 8566, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R5017

DOUGLAS 2½ FOR SALE in perfect running order. See BAHDURJI JAMSHEDJI TODYWALA, TODY SHOP Curry Road, Parel.
JA R5122

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.,

WANTED.—DYNAMO of 50 lamps 50 C. P. each complete with lamps wiring and necessary fittings and an oil engine to drive the above dynamo either separate or combined communicate sharp R. B. Narsingdas Mohota Wardha.
K R5030

FOR SALE—PLATT BROS SINGLE ROLLER COTTON GINS of four and five bearings, with gearings complete. Also Compound Steam Engine 15in. by 24in. by 36in., 10 N. H. P. New Portable Engine. Kindly write for details to INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING Co., Pydhowni, Bombay 3.
K R5135

FOR SALE.—Two New Portable STEAM ENGINES. 10 N. H. P. 100 lbs. pressure. Immediate Sale for rates cheapest. Please promptly apply:—MAGANLAL D. DESAI. Tawawalla Building, Loharchawl, Bombay.
K R5133

ELECTRIC COOKERS FOR SALE, British make. 110 Volts and 250 Volts for boiling, cooking, frying, grilling, toasting, etc. Very economical and convenient Rs. 35 each F. B. SURTEE & Co., 66, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
K R5131

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

HALF WATT FITTINGS FOR SALE Holland and German make, of various types with opal globes for lamps upto 5,000 C. P. at very low prices. Apply Box No 8600, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R5130

BOOKS AND STAMPS

STAMPS.—Our BALKHAN PACKET, containing 50 different used and unused varieties of excellent value from all the Balkhan States at Rs. 1/8. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., ALLAHABAD.
L R14542

NECESSARY TO ALL!—LUXURY TO NONE—WONDERFUL "DREAM DICTIONARY" (in English.) No more astrological botheration: Foretells fortune; promises marriage prospects, births and riches; warns against enemies, calamities, deaths and dangers; reveals conspiracies and secrets; instructs remedies for diseases. Refer our DICTIONARY at once. Used mostly and specially by businessmen, bachelors, maids, officials, and students at large. Nice paper. Under three separate headings. Particulars Symptoms and Results. Based on our ancient scientific principles of the Great Rishis, handed over from generation to generation. True worth needs no boast! Gain more than bargain! Rapid Sale! Hurry Up! Agents solicited. Price Re. 1/- only. THE GUPTA ASTRAL ACADEMY, Kasimkot, Vizag Dist. (South India).
L R5048

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subject—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and shorthand speed classes." Special arrangements for ladies, Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—FINANCIAL PARTNERS to start a Saw Mill in Malabar or Mangalore. Prospects very good, Two latest band Saw Mills ready on hand. Apply for particulars to "D" care of "Advt Dept." to "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4902

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

READY.—PURE HAND SPUN CLOTH. Ready, Andhra Khaddar Shawls, printed squires, Handkerchiefs. Apply for the price list. SREE BAJAJ KHADEE STORES, Jaggayyapet Krishna (Dist.).
T R5129

AGENCY OF SOME TRADING BUSINESS WANTED in the Punjab. Any firm desiring to establish Agency in the Punjab should apply immediately. Terms can be settled by correspondence or personal interview on call. Apply Box No. 8593, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R5101

CARPETS CARPETS
DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURER.
Displayed at KHADI EXHIBITION.
T R5123

PROFESSION

INFALLIBLE REMEDIES FOR
Sprue, Consumption, Gall-stone, Tumours, Sinus, Dropsy, Bone Disease, Brain Diseases, Appendicitis, Rheumatoid, Arthrites, etc.
Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application. No operatin. No injection.
Our medicines are Non-poisonous.
DOCTOR SAM, WILLIAMS.
Graduated Biochemist.
No. 1, Cantonment Road,
LUCKNOW, U. P.
N.B.—Only Europeans and Educated Indians are admitted.
14491

PUBLIC NOTICES.

"SALONA" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT
MANUFACTURED by Spalato Portland Cement Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Spalato, Italy.
Deliveries from Stocks. Apply Sole Agents, TILDEN, NAROTTAM & CO., LTD., Standard Buildings, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
B R5098

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for public information that we have entirely closed business of our firm, namely, Pahar Chand Bhagat Ram (Kalbadevi Road, Budami Jhar, P. O. Box 2) of Bombay since a period of about six months. No person should therefore in his own interests have any dealings, financial or commercial, with any individual or firm pretending to act in the name of our above firm. The firm disclaims its responsibility for any transaction that may have been or will be done in its name by any individual or firm since the time its business is closed.
(Sd.) PAHAR CHAND DHANPAT RAI.
R5103

NOTICE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE 3½ per cent Govt. paper at 60 per cent against issue of Fixed Deposit receipts calculated at that price carrying the following rates of interest:
For 12 months 6 per cent.
For 2 years 6½ per cent.
For 3 years 7 per cent.
Cash price offered at market value. Apply to PUNJAB INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.
LAHORE.
14484

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will receive tenders on Company's authorised forms (price of form—one rupee per copy) at his office at Jubbulpore on Tuesday, the 31st October, 1922, for purchase of about 140 tons W. I. and Steel Scrap and 20 tons C. I. Scrap lying at stations between Khandwa, Junnordeo and Jubbulpore.
No tenders will be considered unless accompanied by payment of deposit of rupees one thousand.
For details apply to the District Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, Jubbulpore.
N. P. ROE,
District Engineer,
G. I. P. Rly., Jubbulpore.
TA14457

LOST SHARES

LOST OR MISLAID.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TEMPORARY RECEIPTS No. 788, and 805/807 in connection with 25 shares of the Indian Bleaching Dyeing and Printing Co. Ltd., standing in the name of Kaikobad Sorabji Khambata have been LOST or MISPLACED. The public are warned against dealing with the same in any way.
K. S. KHAMBATA.
C R5125

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 191 of 1918
KRISHNARAO NANABHAI CHAPWALLA ..... Plaintiff
vs.
HIRAJI VASANTRAO CHAPWALLA and others. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 23rd day of December, 1921, the following immoveable properties will be sold in 2 lots by Public Auction under the direction of by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the respective premises Lot No. 1 on WEDNESDAY, 15th November, 1922, and Lot No. 2 on THURSDAY the 16th day of November, 1922, at the hour of half-past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time) on both days.

PARTICULARS.
LOT No. I.
DESCRIPTION OF THE SHEIKH MEMON STREET PROPERTY

All that piece of parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with messuage tenements dwelling houses or chawls standing thereon situate lying and being at Sheikh Memon Street (formerly known as cart called Bengalwady in Sheikh Memon Street) without the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 115-115, New No. B/884, B/891, Old Survey No. 166 and New Survey No. 2/1421 and Cadestral Survey No. 1459 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No 290-291- (1) and 295 and Street Nos. 434 438-438 and 440-1 and 25A in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 157 (One hundred and fifty-seven) square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by a charitable property on or towards the East by Sheik Memon Street on or towards the South by the property of Naginchand Ustad and on or towards the West by the property of Mr. Tarachand Ghelabhai and which said premises are in posession of the tenants of the heirs of the deceased Nanabhai Gopinath Chapwalla.

LOT No. II.
DESCRIPTION OF CAWASJI PATEL TANK ROAD CALLED KHETWADY PROPERTY.

All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground together with the messuages standing thereon situate, lying and being at Cawasji Patel Tank Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, (both are now amalgamated) registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors Old Nos. 2221 and 2222 New Nos. 9304-9305, Old Survey No. 448-449, and New Survey Nos. 5188 and 5189 and Cadestral Survey Nos. 3109-3310 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes jointly under C Ward Nos 6486-6487 and Street Nos. 46-48 and 50 containing by admeasurement 185 5/9 (one hundred and eighty-five and five-ninth) square yards or thereabouts and be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the sweepers passage, on or towards the East by the property of Vanmalidas Gora Gandhi, on or towards the South by the Cawasji Patel Tank Road and on or towards the West by the property of Chabildas Ramdas which said premises are in the possession of the heirs of the deceased Nanabhai Gopinath Chapwalla and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Amin and Desai. Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 61, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 12th day of September, 1922.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
AMIN & DESAI,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
C14523

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JAMNADAS MANGOOMAL has contracted with our clients for the absolute sale to them free from all encumbrances of all and singular the land and hereditaments together with the messuages and tenements thereon and also an incomplete building on a portion thereof admeasuring about 5112 sq. yards and more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest or claim in, to or upon the said land, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof or the said incomplete building by way of inheritance, gift, sale, trust, lease, under-lease, mortgage, charge, lien, or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to us the undersigned at our office at Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of the B. B. and C. I. Ry. line in the registration sub district of Palghar, District Thana, bearing the following description in Government records.

Entry No.	Survey No.	Hissa no.	Total Acar.	Area Guntha	Total assess ment.	Area of s'id. Acera.	the land Guntha.	So lbs sq. yd.
362	51	2	3	39	Rs. 4-	2	15	11.40
234	70	0	4	13½	„ 14-8	1	26½	18076

and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East partly by survey No. 173 and partly by the lands out of survey No. 51 Hissa No. 2 and 70 fallen to the share of Gangadhar Moreshwar Dandeker and partly by survey No. 119 on or towards the west partly by the lands out of Survey No. 51 Hissa No. 2 and survey No. 70 fallen to the share of the other sharer Bhalchandra Atmaram and partly by survey No. 51 Hissa No. 1 on or towards the south by the Public Road called Mahim Vada Road and on or towards the North by survey No. 53.

Out of survey No. 70 a piece of land admeasuring about One acre and two and a quarter gunthas approximately measuring 5112 square yards have been used for building purposes and consequently have been lately assessed as non-agricultural land at Rs. 42 per year.

Dated this 7th day of October, 1922.
SHAH AND CHINUBHAI.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C14539

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients, Messrs. PARBHUDAS KESHAVJI, SHANTILAL COOVERJI, MOTILAL WAGHJI and RAMJI SOONDERJI, have purchased the business carried on under the name and style of W. H. Thorns and Co. until recently at 25-29, Churchgate Street and now at Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, together with goodwill, stock-in-trade, credits, book debts, outstandings and other assets of the said business as a going concern. Our clients are not responsible for debts, liabilities and incumbrances if any of the said business incurred prior to this date. Our clients are now the sole proprietors of the said business and will conduct it under the same name at the place aforesaid.

Dated this 6th day of October, 1922.
PANDIA & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Parbhudas Keshavji and others.
C14541

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1093 of 1921.
LONG CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 11th day of March, 1921.
Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27.
Order V. Rules 1, 5, 7 and 8 and Order VIII. Rule 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
This Suit will appear on the Board of the Court taking new Long Causes; and will be heard according to its priority in that Court, but if postponed on the day fixed for hearing will take its turn in the general arrears list.
You are required to file a written statement of your defence and serve a copy on the Plaintiff within Four Weeks from the service of this Summons upon you in default whereof, this suit will be set down to be heard as undefended and you will be liable to have a decree or order passed against you.
CHHAGANLAL AMERSEY, of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant and Commission Agent, residing at Khand Bazar, Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff
versus
GOVIND NARAYAN, a firm of Merchants carrying on business at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting. WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—
The Plaintiff claims from the Defendants Rs. 6,368-12-0 as per particulars annexed to the plain herein and the costs of this suit.
You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 5th day of December, 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the Suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 30th day of March, 1921.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 30th day of August, 1922.
Messrs. MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C14540

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of CHHOTALAL NAROTAMDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, late moonim of Beg Mahomed Haji Abdul Rehman, lately residing at Gaiwady, without the Fort of Bombay, who died at Bombay, on or about the 20th day of June, 1922. Deceased.
BHIKIBAI alias GOOLABWAHOO, widow of Chhotalal Narotamdas, residing at Gaiwadi, without the Fort of Bombay. Hindu for the use and benefit of Jayantilal Chhotalal, Ramanlal Chhotlal and Krishnalal Chhotalal, the minor sons of the deceased abovenamed and limited to the minority of any one of such sons of the deceased. ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 14th day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty two and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
W. J. HOWARD
for Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 14th day of September, 1922.
Messrs. LITTLE & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C14516

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration for the use and benefit of GANGADASJI BALDEVDASJI and until he the said Gangadasji Baldevdasji shall himself apply for and obtain Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Devkrishna Jayanarayan of Porebunder (in the Territories of H. H. the Rana of Porebunder), Gaud Brahmin Inhabitant, temporarily residing at the time of his death at Bombay, deceased, and limited to the property particularised in the Schedule to this petition.
MUKHYAJI BALDEVDASJI, of Bet (in the Territories of H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda), Gaud Brahmin Inhabitant, now residing at Holi Chakla, within the Fort, Bombay, constituted Attorney of Gangadasji Baldevdasji abovenamed ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir LALUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this eighth day of September in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, and in the Thirteenth year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
The 12th day of September, 1922.
Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for Petitioner.
C14535

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS BADSHAH BUILDING, SITUATE AT NARAYAN DHRU STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 3629 of 1922.
NANDKISHORE HARIDAS ..... Plaintiff
versus
KAKA DOSSABHAI HIRACHAND and Others ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Order made by the Honourable the High Court, dated 21st September 1922, in the above suit, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on THURSDAY, the 12th October, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fezendari land containing by admeasurement 424 square yards or thereabouts together with messuages, tenements or dwelling houses known as Badshah Building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward Nos. 883 and 924 and Street Nos. 16-22 and 9-13 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2100, all which premises are situate at or on West side of Narayan Dhru Street at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are Bounded on or towards the East by the said Narayan Dhru Street, on or towards the West by the property of Hyderally Cassamji and Sons, on or towards the North by the property of Sonabai Vishwanathji and partly by Narayan Dhru Cross Lane, on or towards the South by the property of Vanmali Jeewan.
For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Ramanlal and Co., Attorneys-at-Law, at their Office at 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES OOMRA FINE COTTON.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Goshe Kabushiki Kaisha Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sheth Jivatlal Protapsing, sell by Public Auction on Monday the 9th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Colaba Cotton Green:—
100 Bales Cotton Oomra Fine D order No. 2913, lying at their godown at Green Depot C Shed.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 1,300 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Shah Dolatram Kundanmal and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Shah Sangidas Jesiram, sell by Public Auction TO-DAY MONDAY the 9th October, 1922, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the abovementioned godowns:—
500 Bales Oomra Fine Machine Ginned Cotton at Mulji Jetha Fort Press Godown No. F2, including:—
100 Bales Cotton C. P. No. 2 D/o No. 198.
100 Bales Cotton C. P. No. 1 D/o No. 1430.
100 Bales Cotton C. P. No. 1 D/o No. 1432.
100 Bales Cotton C. P. No. 2 D/o No. 1833.
100 Bales Cotton Berar, D/o No. 1835.
100 Bales Cotton C. P. No. D/o No. 1891,
at Mulji Jetha Hydraulic Godown No. 3.
600 Bales Cotton at Mulji Jetha Fort Press Godown No. E1, including:—
100 Bales Cotton C. P. No. 1 D/o No. 1808.
700 Bales Cotton C. P. No. 1 D/o No. 1830.
100 Bales Cotton C. P. No. 1 D/o No. 1831.
100 Bales Cotton C. P. No. 1 D/o No. 1832.
100 Bales Cotton C. P. No. 1 D/o No. 1837.
100 Bales Cotton C. P. No. 1 D/o No. 1838.
The above bales are open for inspection at the godowns stated above.
A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.
GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th October, 1922.

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AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

Auction Sale of pyjama pants, folding bed trays, small tables, camp stools, bed socks, cholera belts, housewives, mosquito head nets, thin pants, warm socks, Benger's food, combs for Sikhs, card markers, inkstands, puzzles, thermogene, cupcovers, shirts, etc. etc.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort, the abovementioned goods by order of the Superintendent Red Cross Depot.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods removed within two days from the date of sale.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.

Auction Sale of vests flannel, khaki pugrees, kurtas, blankets, woollen drawers, serge kurtas, serge frocks, shorts, flannel shirts, khaki jerseys, brown kurtas, grey trousers, putties, engine room trousers, helmets, buttons, soles, shoes, identity discs, eyelets, pyjamas, spine pads, felts, sponges cloth, pillow cases, handkerchiefs, pith hats, khaki curtains for helmets, mattresses cases, slip pillow cases, counter-pans, dusters, mosquito curtains, hand towels, satchels, stable bags, socks, coats, gowns, belts, vests, gloves, caps comforters, trench rubber boots, mosquito nettings 54in./108in., rainproof khaki, khaki twill, jute canvas, bunting, silk khaki twist, sewing cotton khaki, white and linen, flax thread, buttons, white bastine, rugs, hospital marquees, I. P. privates, walls bundles, wooden pins, etc., etc.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th October, 1922, and the following days daily at 10 a.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction the abovementioned goods by order of the Controller (sales) at the Parel Depot in the compound of Sir Shahpurji Broacha Mills (Old Howard and Bullough Mill).

Also on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers at the Auction Sale of 18th/23rd August, 1922, Messrs. Jacob and Co.:—

Lot No. 8—845 vests flannels.

And on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser at the Auction Sale of 18th/23rd August, 1922, Khimji Velji:—

Lot No. 36A—332 reels grey and red.

Sales are subject to certain conditions obtainable at the Auctioneers or the Controller (Sales) and which will be read before the commencement of the Auction Sale.

For inspection of goods apply to the Depot Officer or the Auctioneers.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th October, 1922.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

20 Apollo Street.

Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CADELL ROAD MAHIM (FORMERLY CALLED MAHIM BAZAR).

Under instructions from Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Devichand Gomaji and Co. and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Messrs. Dattatraya Shridher Parodker, Vasudeo Shridher Parodker and Shrikrishna Sadashiv Parodker and under the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 1st day of September, 1919, and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 14th day of October, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the undermentioned valuable immoveable property.

THE SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Mahim Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling houses or chawls now standing and to be erected thereon, situate, lying and being at Cadell Road (formerly called Mahim Bazar), outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,000 square yards forming portion of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 633 New No. 4563 Old Survey No. 209 and New Survey No. 1/1519 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 4618 (3), 4815 and 4816 (1), Street Nos. 145B, 144 and 145, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Mr. Louis, on or towards the West by the Cadell Road, on or towards the North by the property of Ansuyabai Paradkar and on or towards the South by Lady Hardinge Road.

For further particulars and condition of sale. Apply to Messrs. Vachha and Co., Solicitors for the Mortgagees, at their Office 327, Hornby Road, Fort (Nawab Building), or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th October, 1922.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 4082.

AUCTION SALE OF 500 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 9th October 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) by order of Messrs. The Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd., in their Sample Room at Colaba on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Ramdayal Mundra the following bales of Cotton:—

100 Bales Fine M. G. Oomra Cotton Delivery Order No. 2292 (Berar)
100 Bales Fine M. G. Oomra Cotton Delivery Order No. 2686 (Berar.)
100 Bales Fine M. G. Oomra Cotton Delivery Order No. 2690 (Beray.)
100 Bales Fine M. G. Oomra Cotton Delivery Order No. 2693 (Berar.)
100 Bales Fine M G Oomra Cotton Delivery Order No. 2739 (C. P. No. 1.)

The above bales are lying in Sagor Press Godown D A. C. D. C. respectively of Sassoon Dock, Colaba, where the intending purchasers may inspect the goods before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lot being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 9th October, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of Messrs. The Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd., in their Sample Room at Colaba and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Mr. J. R. Pilani the following bales of Cotton:—

100 Bales Fine M. G. Oomra Cotton Delivery No. 2363 (C. P. No. 2.)
100 Bales Fine M. G. Oomra Cotton Delivery Order No. 2364 (C. P. No. 2.)

The above bales are lying in the Sagor Press Godowns Nos. A &B respectively Sasson Dosk Colaba where the intending purchasers may inspect the goods befors the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lot being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 53 CASES JAPANESE COTTON HOSIERY.

Under instructions from Messrs. L. H. Rijhumal and Co., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on THURSDAY, the 12th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account and risk of Mr. T. C. Mehra.

34 Cases Japanese Cotton Hosiery.
On account and risk of Mr. L. Sullemanji Carrimjee.
19 Cases Japanese Cottom Hosiery.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 9th October, 1922.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
(123 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

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AUCTION SALE OF A SPLENDID COLLECTION OF ELABORATELY CARVED MARBLE STATUARIES, PILLARS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, HANGERS ETC.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will under instructions from the Shippers sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 12th October, 1922, and the following days at 3 p. m. (S. T.) each day at Hornby Road opposite the Flora Fountain in Messrs. Rulli Brothers' old Building: A shipment of artistic marble works representing figures of Lakhsmi, Sirens, Playing Flute, Music, Venus Appollo Neptune, Seasons, Continents Decorative artistic figures, groups, birds, baths, large fountains and various other marble works suitable for parks, gardens and palaces.

Also a collection of copies of old Masters. The collection is well worth a visit by art connoisseurs and others interested in fine arts.

Will be on view three days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th October, 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT GULAM MOHIDIN DAMJI STREET, NAGDEVI ROAD.

Under instructions from G. G. Nadkarni, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Vadilal Vahaiji, deceased, an insolvent formerly trading as tailors at Kalbadevi Road in the name of D. Vadilal and Co. and as Shrofis and Commission Agents at Gulalwadi, in the name of Gambhirmal Vadilal, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 9th October, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises all the right, title and interest of the abovenamed Insolvent in the following immoveable property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Gulam Mohidin Damji Street at Nagdevi Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 208 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2079 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 245 and Street Nos. 182, 186, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Gulam Mohidin Damji Street or Nagdevi Road, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Hasum Ajam Mancoor, and on or towards the South by the passage of the mosque and by the property of Ibrahim Saheb Koknee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Official Assignee, at their office at No. 31, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, or to the Official Assignee at his office in the High Court premises.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th October, 1922.

G. W. M. REYNOLDS'

BOLD TYPE EDITIONS.

		Rs.	A.
1.	Ellen Percy 8 vols.	5	0
2.	Mary Price, 8 vols.	5	0
3.	Young Duchess 4 vols.	3	0
4.	Rosa Lambert, 4 vols.	3	0
5.	Loves of the Harem, 4 vols.	3	0
6.	Margaret, 4 vols.	3	0
7.	The Massacre of Glencoe, 4 vols.	3	0
8.	The Virgin's Kiss, 4 vols.	3	0
9.	Canonbury House, 3 vols.	2	4
10.	Mysteries of Old London, 3 vols.	2	4
11.	Pope Joan, 3 vols.	1	12
12.	Soldier's Wife, 2 vols.	1	8
13.	Leila, 2 vols.	1	8
14.	Robert Macaire, 2 vols.	1	4
15.	Grace Darling	0	12
16.	Young Fisherman	0	10
17.	Mary Stuart, 2 vols.	1	4
18.	May Middleton, 2 vols.	1	8
19.	Kenneth, 4 vols.	3	0
20.	Necromancer, 2 vols.	2	4
21.	Masters Timothy's Book Case, 8 vols.	1	12
22.	Omar, 4 vols.	3	0
23.	Wagner, 3 vols.	1	12
24.	Empress Eugene's Boudoir, 3 vols.	2	4
25.	Seamstress, 2 vols.	1	0
26.	Coral Island, 4 vols	3	0
27.	Faust, 2 vols.	1	8
28.	Mysteries of Paris by Eugene Sue	1	0

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The Bombay Chronicle Studio

AMUSEMENTS

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TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.

Mary Miles Minter

Dainty Damozel of Girlish Graces—Blue Eyed Fairy of the Screen

IN

"ANNIE FOR SPITE"
"ANNIE FOR SPITE"

ALSO SEVERAL OTHER FILMS.

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J. C. WILLIAMSON, Ltd's.

GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERA Co.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30. P. M.

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Plans at Messrs. S. Rose & Coy.

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TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m

ANITA STEWART

Supported by The Greatest All-Star Cast In the History of the Screen

In a picturization of Louise Provost's powerful novel from "The Peoples' Home Journal,"

"HER KINGDOM OF DREAMS"

Directed by MARSHAL NEILAN.

There is a "Kingdom of Dreams" in every woman's heart and this is the story of how one woman found her soul's mate through a marriage of convenience.

7 REELS OF EXQUISITE 7

PHOTO-DRAMA.

A SIMPHONY ON THE PULSE OF LIFE.

Also the Latest Pathe Gazette.

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TO-DAY:—6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

THE GREAT MYSTERY SERIAL!

"ROMANCE OF THE HOPE DIAMOND"

Featuring

GRACE DARMOND

Being the Life-Story of MAY YOHE

(LADY FRANCIS HOPE)

This Week Episodes No. 7 "Secret Message", Episode No. 8 "Cup of Fear" and Episode No. 9 "Rings of Death."

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By Ernest Truex.

The Week's Amazing Attraction

The Most Magnetic Man in the world—The Most Polished Gentleman Boxer Heavy-weight Champion—

Georges Carpentier

IN

A Robertson Cole Million Dollar Special

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An absorbing Society Drama with the handsome French Hero in a Dashing Role that will captivate the ladies.

See this Gorgeous Screen Spectacle at the

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TIMES AND RATES AS USUAL.

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SANDHURST ROAD. PHONE 3455.

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UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT.

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Pearl White (Pathe)

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PEARL WHITE

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EDDIE BOLAND COMEDY
SPECIAL MATINEES:
SATURDAY, SUNDAY AND HOLIDAYS AT 3-30.
USUAL PRICES—Rs. 2 to As. 3

NOTICE—Soldiers in Uniform admitted to Dress Circle at Half Price.

WEST-END CINEMA

A Superb sensational society Drama, To-Night and This Week

"A WONDERFUL WIFE"
"A WONDERFUL WIFE"
"A WONDERFUL WIFE"

A Magnificent Universal Photoplay in 5 Reels, featuring the acknowledged "best fun Queen of the screen"

MISS DU PONT
MISS DU PONT
MISS DU PONT

His wife was longing for a stay at Malta, but she had to accompany her husband to a hated, desolate place in East Africa. She thought that by "vamping" his superior officer she would get a transfer for him. But matters took quite an unexpected turn, and the climax is thrilling and exciting.

The Programme includes the International Screen Magazine and a 2-Reel Chester Comedy: "A Tray full of trouble" featuring.

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(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

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IMPERIAL

PRESENTS

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"AJAMIL"
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IN 7 ACTS

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DADAR

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ON

Wednesday 11th Oct. 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

MRICHHAKATIK

Saturday 14th Oct. 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S.T.

SHAHA SHIWAJI

Sunday 15th Oct. 1922 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)

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Sharmishtha-Dvayani.

A Highly entertaining story of how Sharmishtha, the daughter of a king was forced to be a maid of an ordinary girl and how she was wooed by the king and at last how her son restored her and her husband to proper position.

A highly religious and educational Picture.

YOU CANNOT OFFORD TO MISS IT.

See it to-day or this week.

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Extra show holidays at 3-30.

Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H. H. THE

Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad

OF BARODA

Gandharv Natak Mandali

will stage at the

New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road,

Wednesday 11th October 1922.

Charity Performance.

In aid of Shri Datt Mandir.

LONI-DHAMNI (DIST. POONA).

SHAKUNTAL.

(at 8-30 P.M.)

Saturday the 14th October 1922

SHARDA

(at 8-30 P.M.)

Sunday the 15th October 1922

SHAH-SUMBHRAM.

(at 3 P.M.)

SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

SWARAJ SABHA'S VENTURE AT MADHAV BAGH.

(Reproduced from our Sunday Edition.)

All arrangements in connection with the Indian Industrial, Art and Khadi Exhibition, the formal opening ceremony of which will be performed by Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall at 5 p.m. to-day (Sunday), are now complete. The spacious building opposite the Laxmi Narain Temple, Madhav Bagh, is the site of this collection of all sorts of National handicrafts and the Swaraj Sabha Volunteer Corps, under whose auspices, the Exhibition is organised, are to be congratulated on the taste and efficiency which is in evidence as much in the execution as in the design of the undertaking. The premises are artistically decorated with National flags and buntings of Khadi, Swadeshi being observed in every detail of the decorations.

The first object which attracts attention on entering the gate is a fine selection of portraits of national leaders, constituting a remarkable picture gallary, the outstanding feature of which is a painting set up just above the main entrance showing the Mahatma behind the prison bars. Mounted just facing the Idol of Laxmi Narain, with a Charkha in perpetual motion in attendance, this happy idea has a symbolical significance which is at once apparent.

As regards the actual scheme of the Exhibition, the articles on view are distributed specifically in groups of stalls on the ground and first floor of the building. There are in all 80 stalls, all nicely got up, attention being particularly devoted to artistic display tion of all articles. The stalls on the ground floor will be monopolised by Khaddar and things produced from Khaddar, while machinemade articles, including Indian Mill goods, will be restricted to the first floor.

Swadeshi products of every description are expected from various parts and a visit to the Exhibition may be depended upon to prove both interesting and instructive.

The installation and decorations have been carried out by Messrs. G. A. Parekh & Co., while Messrs. Kaji, Vaidya, Sanzgiri, and A. Dalai of the Sabha Volunteer Corps deserve mention for generally contributing to the creditable degree of efficiency in the arrangements.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

MR. E. A. PEERBHOY'S CASE.

FURTHER EXAMINATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate Inspector Klien charged (1) Mahomedally Hakimji (2) Roshanally Mahomedally and (3) Esmailji Tayebji, with being members of an unlawful assembly and rioting with a deadly weapon, the common object of which was to cause grievous hurt to Mr. E. Adamji Peerbhoy on August 28.

Mr. Finan, Police Prosecutor conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Saher, barrister-at-law with Mr. Kanuga and Mr. Bhane, pleaders appeared for the complainant. Messrs. Nariman and Yusufally, pleaders defended accused No. 1 and Mr. Binning, barrister and Mr. Kamat, pleader defended accused Nos. 2 and 3.

Further hearing of the case was resumed on Saturday.

Inspector Klien in continuation of his examination said he went to trace accused Nos. 2 and 3 to Shaikh Memon Street. The accused were not found at their shops. He, then, went to the Sanatorium at Queen's Road where also he could not find the accused in question. Thereafter he returned to the Phalton Road Police Station and recorded the statements of Sergt. Longman, P. C. No. 2513 and accused No. 1. He instructed Mr. Longman to bring Mr. Kay, the following morning when he recorded his statement. He, then, deputed certain constables to try and trace accused Nos. 2 and 3. The same morning witness visited the scene of occurrence to trace any witnesses. He traced four witnesses that morning, and recorded their statements. In the meantime he had sent for the driver of the Victoria who came to him the same evening. He, then, recorded his statement. On the 29th of August witness recorded Dr. Mody's statement. He continued tracing the accused but to no success. He first saw accused Nos. 2 and 3 on the 18th September at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police to whom they had surrendered themselves. He was asked to take charge of the accused by the Deputy Commissioner of Police. He, then, took them to the Phalton Road Police Station and sent for six outside Bohras and kept them in his Deputy's Office and put the two accused among those six Bohras in the Enquiry Room. He, then, brought in the witnesses, none of whom was able to identify them. On the 19th of September he sent for Mr. Wadia, Inderji Kanji, Kay and Dr. Mody. Dr. Mody was unable to identify accused Nos. 2 and 3. Mr. Kay—the witness identified accused No. 2. Mr. Wadia identified accused Nos. 2 and 3. He recorded the statements of accused Nos 2 and 3. In consequence of their statements he went to Poona along with them. He made certain enquiries at Poona and sent the accused back to Bombay ahead of witness.

Cross-examined by Mr Binnin witness said a Police Officer of experience would insist on Mr. Ebrahim being taken to the hospital first. He went by the midnight train to Poona. At Poona the accused were moving about freely. It was arranged by consent that he should go to Poona with accused Nos. 2 and 3. Mr. Ebrahimji when he made his statement was quite cool and intelligible.

To the Court (at the instance of Mr. Finan) witness said the Victoria Driver had left Bombay about the 12th of September and he saw him that day on the ground floor of the Court. The driver identified accused No. 2.

Subrao Krishnaji, corroborated the former witnesses. He, identified accused Nos. 1 and 2 as being the assailants. Nobody came to the assistance of the Sheth and he himself got up. He was called at the Phalton Road Police Station the following day of the assault and his statement was recorded. He was asked to identify accused No. 2 in the Court that day which he did.

To the Court, witness said that he had been to the Court about 2 or 2-15 p.m. that day. When he came to the Court, the sepoy told him to stand outside the Court and, therefore, he could see a few persons in the Court.

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning witness said during the recess of the Court he did not see all the accused being taken to the custody.

The case was then, adjourned till Tuesday at 3-30 p.m.

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COMMERCIAL.

...LE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 5th.

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	..
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..	8,000
" " Sales of East Indian	..	..
" " Import	..	100
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICE :—		
Mid. American Spot	..	12 44
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels ..	..	17 15
New York, 11 a.m. .. Oct.	..	20 75
(As known in Liverpool at Jan.	..	21 02
closing time.) .. Mar.	..	21 13
New Orients 10 a.m. .. Jan.	..	20 54
.. Mar.	..	20 64

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 5th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICMS.

Months.	To-day's Pri ce
Oct.	11 98+1
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	11 82+10
Feb.	..
Mar.	11 77+12
April	..
May	..
June	..
July	11 57+11
Aug.	..
Sept.	..

Egyptian March 1670.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 5th.

Months.	To-day's price
Oct.	12 11+24
Novembers	11 99+23
December	11 96+22
January	11 93+21
February	11 89+21
March	11 86+21
April	11 81+21
May	11 76+20
June	11 71+20
July	11 66+20
August	11 54+20
September	11 42+40

Tone :—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 5th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct.	16 05+15
Nov.	16 20+15
Dec.	16 25+15
Jan.	16 40+15
February	16 50+15
March	16 60+15
April	16 70+15
May	16 80+15

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 5th.

M. G. Bengal	Good	7 25
" "	Fully Good	7 65
" "	Fine	8 05
" "	No. 1 Oomre, Good ..	9 30
" "	Fully Good	9 70
" "	Fine	10 10
M. G. Broach	Good	10 55
" "	Fully Good	10 95
" "	Fine	11 35
M. G. Scinde	Good	7 15
" "	Fully Good	7 55
" "	Fine	7 95

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 5th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Perts	..	36,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..	..
" " to Continent ..	..	28 000
Futures at New York	Oct. ..	21 00+45
" " "	Dec. ..	21 38+44
" " "	Jan. ..	21 23+43
" " "	March ..	21 34+41
Spot Cotton at New York	..	21 25+45
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..	20 50+25
Tone of Spot Cotton .—		
Futures at New Orleans	Jan. ..	20 75+42
" "	March ..	20 88+52
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality) ..	..	..
Demand Bills	..	9 7/8
Silver Commercial U. S. mined..	..	99 1/4
Do. Foreign	..	69 3/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 6th.

Future at New York, ..	Oct. ..	21 25+25
	Dec. ..	21 60+22
	Jan. ..	21 48+20
	Mar. ..	21 57+23

Liverpool, Sept. 18th.

Cotton Del. M.U. O.G.C. Liverpool ..	Oct.	12 11 unchgd.
	Jan. ..	11 94+ 1
	Mar. ..	11 88+ 2
	May ..	11 79+ 3

London, Oct. 6th.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 21/32 Stdy.
Bar Gold	4 13/4 Quiet.
Bar Silver Sept	35 5/16Dull

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 5th.

Renta 3 per cent.	50 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/4
" " 2 months heares ..	35 3/16
Seeing Tepe of Silver—China banks	
Interest day to day learns	1 1/4
" " 7 day Merckets leasve ..	1 1/2
Intress Bank of England Raise ..	3
P/2 stper 17th July 1922.	

CONTINENTAL EXCHANCE.

Belgium	61·88
Athens	155·10

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!
Best quality and cheaper rates.
A Trial Solicited.
Khan Brothers,
Coal Merchants & Commission Agents
.Chowri Bazar, Delhi.
Chhindwara (C.P.)

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Oct. 7.

To-day Reuter reported a further advance of 25 points in New York futures. The recent advance is due to trade buying and short covering. The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for M. G. Broach April/May at Rs. 440, and steadily advanced to Rs. 444½ on buying by offices and Japanese Houses. Again touching Rs. 442 the prices improved to Rs. 450 on continued buying by a Japanese House and an Indore operator, the rate at 4 pm. being Rs. 448½. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 446. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 445 and closed at Rs. 440½. Fine M. G. Oomra Decr. January opened at Rs. 388½ and steadily advanced till Rs. 395½ on buying by offices and Japanese Houses. Again going down by a rupee and a half te phrices touched Rs. 397 which rate ruled at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal December January was nominally quoted to Rs. 333.

Our market for ready Cotton had a steady feeling yesterday. Japan exporters and local spinners brought some ready fine lots of Berar and Central Provinces descriptions, and about 10,000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

ESTIMATED COTTON STOCK IN BOMBAY. WEEKLY REPORT.

Bombay, 6th Oct 1922.

	Year. 1922-23. Bs.	Year. 1921-1922. Bs.
Receipts for the week ending 5th October 1922	6,479	43,989
Receipts from 1st September 1922 to 5th Oct. 1922	40,829	1,94,474
Shipment for the week ending		
5th Oct. 1922 Europe ..	21,834	..
China, Japan and Coast Ports	990	..
Total ..	22,824	..
Afloat in Harbour—Europe China, Japan and Coast Ports ..	425	..
	1,100	..
Total shipments from 1st September 1922 to 5th Oct. 1922,—Europe ..	41,591	63,071
China, Japan and Coast Ports	34,897	145,480
Total ..	76,488	2,08,551
Total exports by Rail from 1st Sept. 1922 to 5th Oct. 1922 ..	21,580	..
Balance stock of cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 5th Oct. 1922 ..	8,04,397	..

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.

Bombay, Oct. 7th.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach ..	Apl./May. ..		440 1/2
Fully Good Bengal ..	Dec..Jan. ..		327
Fine Oomra ..	Dec.-Jan. ..		389/2

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 7th.

Rs.

SETTLEMENT RATES.

Fully Good Broach ..	April-May ..	443
Fully Good Bengal ..	Dec.-Jan. ..	326
Fine Oomra ..	Dec.-Jan. ..	391

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 6th Oct. 1922.

Cotton	140 Bales
Wheat	4041 Owts.
Linseed	812 "
Rape, etc.	256 "
Gingellyseed	350 "
Poppyseed	52 "
Groundnuts	713 "
Castorseed	1715 "
Rice	5122 "
Myrabolams	439 "
Cottonseed	1648 "
Mowraseed	607 "
Gram	103 "
Juwar	836 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	Nil "
Bajry	2492 "
Coal	796 Tons.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Oct. 7th.

The following are to day's closing rates so issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association :—

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivered. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 ..	54 0 0	8 5 0
Wheat, white Cawnpore 70-30	53 0 0	8 4 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla ..	52 0 0	8 1 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	9 10 0	10 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore..	9 10 0	10 6 0
Rapzseed, Yellow Cawnpore .	10 8 0	11 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	12 14 0	13 6 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	12 10 0	13 2 0
Teelseed, White 80-165 ..	81 0 0	16 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	78 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	75 0 0	....
Teelseed Black	70 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	13 4 0	14 4 0
Groundnuts	69 0 0	....
Mowraseed	6 14 0	7 4 0
Barley	42 0 0	....
Castorseed	52 0 0	10 7 0
Cutton Seeds Ready ..	35 0 0	4 12 0

Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat Aug.-Sept ..	8 1 3
Linseed May	13 5 0
Linseed Sept... ..	.. ..

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Oit. 7.

Bars Gold ready, Rs. 27-1-6.
Bars gold forward, Rs. 27-1-6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 27-3.
Bars Silver ready, Rs. 91-14.
Bars Silver 1st settlement, Rs. 91-14.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 92-3.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—
Bank's selling T. T., 1/3 17/32.
Bank's selling D. D., 1/3 9/16.
On London—
Bank's selling T. T., 1/3 19/32.
Bank's selling D. D., 1/3 5/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D.A., 1/3 13/16.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/3 21/32.

Tone of Exchange—Very Steady Market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D. D. Frac. 372.
Bank's buying 3M/st D. A. Frac. 393.
Bank's buying D. D. Frac. 383.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 167.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs.167¼.
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 269.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 180¼.
On New York—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 353.
London gold ready sh. 93-4.
London silver ready d. 35-3.
London silver forward d. 35-1.
Tone of silver—Quiet and dull—India sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American exchange $. 4.41-1/16.
French exchange Frac.58.20
Swiss exchange Frac. 23.60.
Belgium exchange Frac. 62.20.
German exchange Mrks. 9500.
Italian exchange Liras 103.00.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 58/8.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 83/8.
4 per cent Terminable Loan Rs. 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan. Rs. 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922. Rs. 100/2.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 100/6.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 Rs. 100/6.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/12.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 65
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 95
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 65.
Share Market is closed to-day.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

	Rs.	a.	p.
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches :—			
Rachael per lb...	1	10	0
Standard per lb.	1	10	0
Century per lb.	1	10	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	10	6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	11	0
Textile per lb.	1	11	0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203 :—			
Rachael per lb.	1	10	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	..	..	..
Longcloth X quality :—			
Rachael per lb.	1	10	6
Faizulbhai per lb.	1	11	0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40 inches :—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	10	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	10	0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	7	0
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	1	7	0
Salita —			
Century per lb.	1	8	0
Spring (Merchant per lb.	1	8	6
Grey Drill, Century Mill :—			
No. 1122 Per piece	15	8	0
No. 125½ per piece	14	8	0
Dhooties :—7, 8 and 9 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	11	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	10	6
Dhooties :—10 years.	..	..	..
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	12	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	11	3
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills :—			
Standard per piece	7	1	0
Phoenix per piece	7	1	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	14	0
Check 5½ lbs. Grey Drills :—			
Textile per piece	7	8	0
Pearl per piece	7	14	0
Bleached Check :—			
Textile per piece	..	..	..
Kasturchand per piece	8	12	0
Bombay United per piece	8	6	0
Black Check 5 lbs :—			
Textile per piece	9	12	0
Spring per piece	8	12	0

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tu.	10	m 1 51	27 4	10	m 7 35	18 4
		a 11 8a	26 6		e 7 24a	16 8
W.	11	m 2 7	26 10	11	m 8 1	19 5
		15 2a	25 6		7 56a	17 1
Th.	12	m 2 45	26 4	12	m 8 43	20 1
		2 50a	24 11		8 37a	17 8
F.	13	m 3 28	25 9	13	m 9 43	20 7
		3 26a	24 4		9 38a	18 3
S.	7	m 11 56	27 0	7	m 5 48	17 9
					5 54a	16 1
S.	8	m 0 25	27 8	8	m 6 17	17 8
		0 31a	26 10		6 32a	16 3
M.	9	m 9 57	27 7	9	m 6 52	18 9
		9 48a	26 6		6 53a	16 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

		A.M. Sunrise	P.M. Sunset
Oct.	3 (Tuesday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 33m
"	4 (Wednesday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 32m
"	5 (Thursday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 31m'
"	6 (Friday)	6h. 29m.	6h. 30m'
"	7 (Saturday)	6h. 29m'	6h. 29m.
"	8 (Sunday)	6h. 29m.	6h. 28m.
"	9 (Monday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 24m

Phases of the Moon.—First Quarter Sept. 28th 6h. 19·4m. a.m.; Full Moon Oct. 6th. 6h. 22·3m a.m.; Last Quarter 14th: 3h. 25·4m. a.m.; New Moon 20th: 7h. 19·2m. p.m.

MADRAS GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 6.

With the introduction of the Madras Elementary Education Act 1920 and the creation of District Educational Councils, Government considered it desirable to withdraw as far as possible direct control over elementary girls schools, exception being however made in the case of schools in the Agency tracts, model sections of new training schools. Agreeably to this statement of policy local bodies were asked if they would agree to take over the management of elementary schools in their jurisdiction on the condition that they were given asubsidy approximately equal to the annual recrring cost of maintenance of such schools which is now incurred from provincial funds. In the case of 150 elementary girls' schools local bodies concerned have agreed to the transfer of the institutions to their control and Government now direct that such transfer takes effect from 1st September, 1922.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Oct. 6th

Hours of observations taken at 8 a.m. 2 p.m. 5 p.m. 8 p.m. and 11 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. Inches		29 817
Temperature of Air .. Degrees.		82 5
Wet Bulb Thermometer		77 5
Dew Point		75 4
Relative humidity of Air		82 803
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		2 2
Maximum temperature of Air		88 3
Minimum do do		77
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NNW,N,NW,NNW
Movement of Wind do		146
Fall of Rain		0.09
Total fall during month		6 00
Do. do. year		78 21
Additional fall of rain on the 13 a.m. on 7th		2 90

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summery of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 7th October 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Multan had an insignificant fall of rain. Skies are heavily clouded at Lahore and Ambala and lightly clouded at Delhi and Hissar. Humidity is in excess. Day temperature was much below the average in the north and the west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and at Cawnpore humidity is in defect. Temperature was nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner reports 0.37" of rain. Skies are clear and in lower Sind and west Rajputana humidity is in excess. Day temperature was below normal in Sind. Night temperature was below the average at Bikaner and Mount Abu and above it at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in Cutch, Kathiawar and north Gujarat. Day temperature was nearly normal or below the average. Night temperature was lower than usual at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0.15" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded and at Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Amraoti and Nagpur humidity is in defect. Night temperature was above normal at Jubbulpore and below it at Hoshangabad.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded and at Ratnagiri humidity is in slight excess. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in the south Bombay Deccan, Belgaum and Sholapur reporting 0.45" and 0.39" respectively. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in the north of the Bombay Deccan and in excess in the south of it. Day temeprature was above normal at Sholapur and in the north Bombay Deccan. Night temperature was above the average at Ahmednagar, Poona and Nizamabad.

General remarks.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in south Malabar, the Madras Deccan and the south Bombay Deccan and locally in south-east Madras and Mysore with a few falls in the east Central Provinces. Falls exceeding an inch amount to 1.38" at Cochin and 1.71" at Bellary. The north-western disturbance has caused local rain in north Rajputana and is giving moderate or heavy cloud in the central and east Punjab. Skies are also moderately clouded over the Peninsula and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess over most of north-west India and day temperature was much below the average in the north and west Punjab and upper Sind.

Forecast.—Local rain is likely in Malabar, Mysore and the south Deccan with a few falls in south-east Madras, the north Bombay Deccan and the central and east Punjab.

India Telegraphic Summery for the 6th October 1922.

The north-western disturbance has given local rain in the North-west Frontier Province and the west Punjab. Rain has also fallen nearly generally in Assam and locally in upper Burma and Bengal with a few falls in Bihar, Orissa, the east Central Provinces and south Madras.

The Chief amounts are:—Yamethin, Myitkyina two inches; Cherrapunji thirteen; Cox's Bazar one and a half; Narayanganj two; Chittagong, Barisal, False Point one; Drosh a half; Salem, Kodaikanal one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 7TH OF OCT. 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of Past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIA AND GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. 26th	88.3	..	74		0	—8.0
Jask	90.3	..	54		0	—0.89
Muskat	95 4	82.8	79		0	—2.17
Do. 26th	..	..	..		..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	84.2	66.2	71	0.08	8.51	—2.31
Rawalpindi	72.1	67.0	72	..	25 26	+2.80
Lahore	79.1	66.4	79	..	15.69	+0.29
Hissar	82.9	68.4	61	..	15.43	+4.37
Ambala	82.2	62.0	78	..	29.26	+5.91
Delhi,	82.0	..	64	..	21.76	—4.61
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	90.4	73 2	54	..	37.18	—3 41
Mainpuri	88.0	66.1	61	..	35.30	+9 68
Jhansi	85.5	69 1	51	..	33 33	+2.51
Cawnpore	87 0	71.5	55	..	46.66	+18 33
Allahabad	94.6	70.0	68	..	42.91	+8.17
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobsad	86.0	66.2	68	..	0	..
Karachi	82 2	70.8	87	..	1.77	—8.17
Ajmer	83 2	72.4	61	..	12.70	—4.15
Jaipur	94.5	65.2	51	..	16 28	—5.29
Kotah	94.8	71 6	53	..	26.39	—5.85
Mount Abu	77 6	62.1	85	..	50.80	+2.11
						—5.58
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Ahmedabad	92 7	69.8	69	..	10.31	—3.21
Dwarka	80.2	76.8	80	..	8.12	—6.49
Veraval	82.4	72.1	86	..	10.39	—7.68
Rajkot	94.8	68.1	67	..	14.90	—10.36
Bhavnagar Para	82 4	..	78	..	15.00	—3.61
Surat	90 2	73 8	71	..	40.36	+0.74
Ahmedabad	93.4	72.3	72	..	37.69	+9.92
Deesa	92 6	67.4	75	..	27.24	+10.61
Neemuch	90 0	62.0	80	..	37.16	—
Indore	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	87.0	71.0	66	..	58.22	+9 61
Saugor	93.2	64.8	54	..	46.30	+6 99
Hoshangabad	90.4	66.2	61	..	39.30	—5.86
Khandwa	94.8	66.8	58	..	30.92	—6.33
Akola	95.5	67.0	59	..	29.55	+1 36
Amraoti	94.0	70.7	65	..	36.52	—2.13
Nagpur	92.6	70.4	62	..	40 42	—3.66
Chanda	91.5	70 6	79	..	49.99	+0 37
Raipur	91.5	70.6	81	0.15	66.03	+0 89
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.3	77.6	85	..	70.21	..
Ratnagiri	86 4	77.6	84	..	60.86	+1.48
Marmugao	86 6	77.2	89	..	87.18	+0 89
Kaswar	87 8	76.8	87	..	1838	+0.36
						—3.44
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	95 5	69.9	51	..	18.10	..
Ahmednagar	93 1	72.5	53	..	9.71	—2.47
Poona	94.2	73.1	64	..	18.91	—3.96
Sholapur	96.9	70.5	58	0.19	13.46	—2.11
Bijapur	89.4	69.8	68	0.08	9.15	—10.75
Belgaum	85 2	68.3	93	0.45	37 63	—9.19
Aurangabad	91.8	70.4	43	..	28.01	—3 76
Nizamabad (Indur)	95.9	74.3	60	..	33.45	—7 80
Hyderabad	91.2	73.6	77	..	17.29	—8.31
						—7.99
MARAVAR AND CANARA—						
Mangalore	87.1	75.3	87	0.02	113091	..
Calicut	79.6	76.3	95	..	132.70	+11 28
Cochin	86.9	74 1	6	1.38	81.45	+18 54
Colombo	87.1	74.7	93	0.10	18.14	+9 91
						—7.79
MADRAS INCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	81.6	70.3	69	..	15.81	..
Bellary	80 6	71.2	76	..	2.45	—8.56
Cuddapah	84.1	74.0	76	0.37	12.34	—6 70
Madras	80.4	77.4	77	..	11.75	—7 71
Bangalore	86.4	63 6	62	0.20	13.37	—6 92
Coimbatore	92 6	70 3	16	.16	6.17	—4 62
Trichinopoly	91 4	76.4	74	..	17.87	—2.8
Negapatam	91 2	76.4	80	0.19	13 2	—6.80
						—8.2

If you were ill and thought you were going to die to-night, would you not consult and follow the advice of the best Doctor in the Town?
Surely you would.
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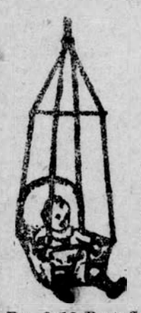
BABY'S DELIGHT
JHU JHU REST SWING

Was designed on the occasion of H. E. Lady Chelmsford's Maternity & Infants' Welfare exhibition (1920) at Delhi. The eminent Lady Doctors & Experts in charge of the exhibition appreciated it very much and gave the Jhu-Jhu wide publicity in the subsequent exhibitions at Calcutta and Bombay. The Jhu-Jhu ensures Baby's Health, comfort, pleasure and safety and saves mother's worry, time and trouble. Falling impossible. Tested up to 100 lbs. Folds flat, Weight 1 1/4 lb.
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COMPLIMENTS :—(*Numerous on the record*)
(1) Dr. CLUFFE recommended one of your safety Swings for Baby. (Sd.) F. Bodycot (Mussoori.)
2. Kindly send to the above address two more Jhu-Jhu Rest Swings per V.P.P. I am much pleased to appreciate its usefulness (Sd.) Capt V. Bhushan, I.M.S. 7-1- G.H. Dera Ismail Khan.
3. Many people in this part of the country admire and appreciate your Jhu Jhu. (Sd.) D. S. Shaligram, M. S. C. (London). Director of Industries. Kolhapur State.
4. I can get through quite a lot of work while baby plays comfortably in the Jhu Jhu. (Sd). Mrs. E. Dawes, Nasik.
Order One To-day. K. & KEYS Co. No. 3, Falz Bazar, Delhi.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, October 11.

Empire of India Life Assurance Co, Ltd., 11 Elphinstone Circle, 2-30 p. m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY (VICTORIA TERMINUS.)

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Punjab Mail	17 0	13 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 13	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)...	9 30	15 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 20
Poona Mail	11 40	14 45
Inter & Ord. Poona Express	12 15	14 10
Poona Express	19 50	7 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express ...	9 0	12 6
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 15

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
mbay-Peshawar Mail..	13 35	18 0
arat Mail	11 10	20 20
hi Express	6 3	22 45
thiawar Express ..	7 42	21 35
Passenger	21 40	7 5

*Delhi Express trains will stop at Grant

MR. PHADKE'S EXHIBITION.

Mr. Phadke's art exhibition at Ram Baugh, C. P. Tank, is kept open nowadays from a.m. to 11 p.m. daily. As it will shortly close, those who have not yet visited the show would do well to pay a visit.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Secretary acknowledges the receipt the following donations to the Gokhale Education Society:—Rs. 700 from a sympathiser in memory of his father, to the Reserve Fund; Rs. 1,000 from the Western India Turf Club; Rs 101 Shet Kikabhoy Premchand; Rs. 25 Mr V V Oak; Rs. 25 Mr D D Kanga, to the Building Fund.

PRIZE ESSAY SCHEME.

The Cow Preservation League will award two prizes of Rs. 150 and Rs. 100 respectively for the best two essays on the "Slaughter of Cattle in India with practical suggestions for stopping it." All residents of India are eligible to compete for the prizes and the essay should reach the Hony. Secretary of the League, 171A Harrison Road, Calcutta on or before the 31st December, 1922.

BHULESHWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Applications duly proposed and seconded by the members of this Ward for 28 representatives from our Ward to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be received at the office of the Committee at Princess Street, up to the 15th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

Applications for the Managing Committee of the Ward of 21 members will also be received up to the same time in the same way.

ARMENIAN ASSOCIATION.

Armenians throughout the length and breadth of India and Burma will rejoice to hear that an Association named 'The Armenian Association' is being formed by the members of that community with its headquarters in Calcutta. All other communities in India already have their public mouthpiece or official voice-organ in the form of an association or representative body.

The objects of the present movement are to secure to Armenians in India and Burma, their civic and economic interests in the Empire, to help them to maintain the high status they occupy among sister-communities in the State and to afford them the opportunity of official representation when this is required.

All particulars may be had on application to the President, at 4 Elysium Row, Calcutta.

MARATHA PROVIDENT FUND LTD.

The twenty-seventh annual prize distribution of this Fund took place at Hirabag on the 1st instant at 3 p.m. under the chairmanship of Mr. V. A. Dabholkar. The hall was full with members and other invited guests.

After the Secretary Mr. R. K. Dalvi read the 27th annual report of the Fund about a hundred boys recommended by the members of the Fund were awarded book prizes, and a sum of Rs. 100 was given as a prize to Mr. Krishnarao Arjun Keluskar, the author of the 'Life of Shivaji Maharaj', (in Marathi and English) from the Shri Shivaji Education Branch of the Fund.

The chairman in his closing eloquent speech praised the continuous and honest efforts of the Fund in that it has been so very useful to the poor masses and expressed his delight at being able to be present at the meeting where his old friend Mr. Keluskar was presented with a purse in appreciation of his literary work. Thanks to the Chairman and distribution of sweets to children closed the proceedings.

BOMBAY RED CROSS WEEK.

The "Mile of Rupees" now measures 1,000ft.

BOMBAY RED CROSS WEEK.

The following have kindly taken out Exemption Passes (value Rs. 500/- each). Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., and Stephen Calvocoressi, Esq.

Donations have been received from the following:—Through Mr Michael (proceeds Dance at Town Hall Rs. 3,506; Jalgaon District Rs. 1,600; Rai Bahadur Seth Tricumchand Rs. 1,000; Ahmedabad Coal Merchants' Association Rs. 1,000; Messrs. Sorabji Hormasji & Co Rs. 501; Messrs Hussenally Abdoolally & Co Rs. 500; Bhailal Vrijvallabdas, Es. Rs. 500; Western India Football Association (proceeds of a Charity Match) Rs. 350; Messrs Ford Automobile (India) Ltd Rs. 250; Haji Mahomed Khanji, Esq Rs. 250; Gulam Hussein Essajee, Esq Rs. 250; Bombay and Mofussil Grass Trading Co Rs. 250; Khaira District Rs. 200; Hargovindas D Kantavala, Esq Rs. 200; The Alembic Chemical Works Co Ltd., Baroda Rs. 200; The Victoria Mills Ltd Rs. 150; The Jubilee Mills Ltd Rs. 150; Col P O'Brien Rs. 100; Edulji R Contractor Esq Rs. 100; Darashaw Rustomji Vakharia, Esq Rs. 100; Agents Shri Sayaji Mills Co Ltd Baroda Rs. 100; Surat District Rs. 52; Vrajlal Bhagwandas Esq Rs. 50; Lalluhhai Nagardas Esq Rs. 50.

All districts throughout the Presidency have responded in a splendid manner to the appeal issued by her Excellency, the Hon. Lady Lloyd in aid of the Funds of the Red Cross Week.

It is perhaps not out of place to remind residents and citizens of the Bombay Presidency once more what the Red Cross Society is and of its aim and objects in furtherance of which this "Week" is being promoted. It is no longer a War Charity. Its object is to support:—Hospitals of every denomination: Hindu, Mahomedan, Parsi, European, men, women and children. Industrial Homes, Orphanages and Foundling Homes, Alms Houses, Famine Relief and many other such institutions. In general it aims at giving assistance to the poor and needy of every denomination.

NEW INDIAN I. C. S.

In our issue of Friday date we published the names of the successful candidates in the last I. C. S. examination. One of the candidates who passed the examination is Mr. Mansen Damodhar Bhansali and not N. C. Bhansali as mentioned in the list. Mr. Bhansali was born on the 7th November 1898. He passed his Senior Cambridge examination in 1912 from the Scottish High School, Bombay. In 1914 just before the commencement of the Great War Mr. Mansen went to England to prosecute further studies and entered Dulwich College and took the Dulwich Scholarship in Mathematics in the same year. After two years' further studies he entered St. John's College in 1917. There he passed his first tripos in mathematics in the first class in the year 1917. Next year he obtained St. John's Scholarship for two years in mathematics. In 1919 he became Wrangler B. He became a Barrister and obtained Law Tripos, standing first in the examination, in 1920. Next year (1921) he secured MacMahan's Scholarship of £600/- for Law Research work. This year he has passed his I. C. S. examination. He belongs to Chevli Bhansali Community.

BLIND RELIEF ASSN., BIJAPUR BRANCH

The managing committee beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the following donations and beg for further support from the pu

Bombay Presidency Child Welfare Society Rs. 2,000; The Desaini of Kunnor, Bijapur District Rs. 1,000; Western India Turf Club Rs. 1,003; S S Patil Esquire, Nidoni, Bijapur District Rs. 500; S G Patil Esqr, Sangam Bijapur District Rs 200; Ramchander Raghvindrao Kulkarni Esquire Rs. 200; G R Datta Esquire Rs. 200; R S Hiralgi Esquire Rs. 150; S S Kore Esquire Hittanhalli Rs. 75; The Desaini of Vad Vadgi, Rs. 75; through Mr. Channilall Pannallol, Hony. Treasurer Rs. 7,680-8-0; total Rs. 13,180-8-0.

B. S. P. C. A.

During the month of August last, the Society employed in all 42 Agents, of these were employed for office and Hospital work. 39 Agents employed for outdoor work succeeded in prosecuting 963 individuals during the month.

In 747 cases the accused were fined more or less.

In 154 cases the accused were fined and their animals viz. 154 were ordered to be sent to the hospital by the Magistrates.

In 2 cases the animals were sent to the hospital without fine.

In 1 case the animal was sent to Pinjrapole without fine.

In 76 cases the accused were warned and discharged.

In 2 cases the accused were acquitted.

In 1 case the accused was, in default of payment of fine, sentenced to undergo 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

In 6 cases convictions were obtained against bullock cart drivers for allowing their carts to be overloaded, also one loader was convicted and fined Rs. 3 for loading his cart in excess to the fixed limit. In 98 cases convictions were obtained against drivers horses and bullocks for perpetrating gross cruelty to animals.

949 animals were treated by the Society's Veterinary Inspectors as out-patients free of any charge at our dispensaries at different courts. This include cases brought by the police. According to arrangements made to send round Agents of the Society to detect cases of unfit horses worked at night, 15 cases of such horses were arrested during their night patrol.

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE EXAMINATION

The following students successfully passed the senior Commercial Examination from Prof. Davar's College of Commerce. These Examinations were held under the Educational Dept. of the Local Government. It will be observed that in all 28 certificates of distinction are secured in the Examination by Prof. Davar's students:—

Book-keeping and Accountancy (with distinction) Thaker J V; Gupta R S; Hirabahar R N; K M K Pillai; (pass) Mandke D B; Masud Ali Mohd; Mehta N C; Nilkantan K N; Rahimtoola Moosa C; Roy S C; Sutaria C C; Syed Masudul Hasun; Aderbad R N; Amin C K; Bishnu M N; Billimoria S B; Chinnadhapuram V V; Connoly E C; Correa D A; Dave N J; Devi P; Elavia P D; Elavia R F; Gupta G L; Ganguly B; Habib Ahmed Siddique; Horsedealer K B; Kachhy T J; Kadathoor S R; Kovalanally S B; Lad G M; Madan D. E.

Methods and Machinery of Business (with distinction) Datta P N; Dave N J; Devi P; Gangully B M; Joshi M D; Kadathoor V R; Kolla S; Kovalowally S B; Madan D E; Mankad K K; Masud Ali Mohd; Mehta C P; Powar H R B R; Sharma L N; Thanawalla C T; Tyebjee C B; Burny Aziz-ul-Hasun; Connoly E C; (pass) Doruwala D F; Fazalbhoy Mohd-Akbar Abdullah; K N Pillay; Mohd Nawab; Munji A F M Munolli C R; Pastakia L D; Rahimtoola Moosa R; Sen A K; Yusefuddin Mohd; Acharya H R; Vishnu M N; Commissariatwala K J.

Banking and Currency (with distinction) Chinnadhapuram V V; Kovalawally S B; Mankad K K; Munji A F M; Srivastava R N; Yusufuddin Mohd; (pass) Connoly E C; Dave N J; Devvi P; Fazalbhoy Md-Akbar Abdullah; Gupta C L; Kadathoor V S N; Madan D E; Rahimtoola Moosa; Sharma E N; Shirsat D V; Thanawalla C T; Tyebjee C S.

Commercial and Industrial Law (pass) Aderbad R N; Commissariatwala K J; Connoly E C; Dave N J; Devi P; K Nilkanta Pillai; Kadathoor V S R; Karnik D R; Kovalawally S R; K M Kuchithopatham Pillai; Madan D E; Munji A F M; Rajgopal C N.

Company Law (pass) Gupta R S; Khapoliwalla S C; Kovalawally S B; Kuchithapatham Pilloi.

Foreign Exchange (pass) Chinnadhapuram V V.

Elements of Political Economy (with distinction) Chinnadhapuram V V; (pass) Judge B O; Pillay K N; Masud Ali Mohd; Mir Hasan Shoukat; Munji A F M; Munnolli S R; Rahimtoola Moosa K; Sharma L N; Shirsat D V; Tyebjee G S; T Narayaniah; Yusufuddin Mahomed; Srivastava R N.

Teachers Diploma Examination (Company Law) Vaidya W M.

FORTHCOMING MEETING.

"SHRI PANDURANGASHRAM SWAMI MEMORIAL."

The general meeting of all promoters and sympathisers of "Shri Pandurangashram Memorial" will be held on Sunday the 15th instant (and not in the 8th instant) in the 'Gamdevi Temple Hall' at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) under the presidentship of Mr. Venkatrao Mahadeo Sashittal. The meeting is specially meant for all Saraswats residing in Bombay and Suburbs.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

LAST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

Saturday's meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was the last meeting of this Session. There was a thin House and unwilling (because "tired out") members. For a long time it was difficult to get a quorum and official members had to run here and there to induce members to sit at the meeting

A number of subjects were dealt with, among which was a resolution on the appointment of a Committee of Enquiry into the Visapur Jail administration with a majority of non-officials. The resolution was withdrawn after some discussion. Mr. Chitale next moved that Government Notification imposing punitive police in Malegaon be rescinded, but the President announced this resolution was disallowed by the Governor.

A fuller report of the proceedings will appear in our next issue.

REFORMS IN MYSORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, Oct. 7.

When the Mysore Representative Assembly reassembled to-day Dewan A. R. Banerjee, by His Highness the Maharaja's command, announced the terms of the proposed constitutional Reforms, important features being a substantial reduction in qualifications prescribed for the voters with a view to extend franchise to at least double the present number, and an extension of franchise to women. The Representative Assembly, having a definite place in the constitution, will have a strength of 200 members with special provision for the nomination of minorities. The Dewan will continue as President of the Assembly, a member of the Executive Council being Vice-President. Taxation, Budget and matters relating to administration will henceforth be brought before the Assembly which will also be consulted in regard to important legislative measures. As regards the Legislative Council its strength will be increased to forty. The number of members elected from the Representative Assembly to this body will be substantially increased with similar safeguards for representing the minority and industrial interests.

The number of interpellations and resolutions allowed for each session will be increased and the Council will be empowered to vote on the annual State budget by major heads in respect of all items of expenditure excepting those effecting the palace, military, pension of public servants and the State's relations with the British Government under the Treaty. The lists of subjects exclude from the purview of the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly will be considerably curtailed so as to admit discussion of all matters relating to internal administration, the subjects to be excluded henceforth being only those relating to the Ruling Family of Mysore, the relation of His Highness the Maharaja with the Paramount Power or with other States and matters governed by the Treaties, Conventions and Agreements now in force or made hereafter by His Highness the Maharaja with the Paramount Power.

Resolutions of both Houses will have effect only as the recommendations to Government and in order to enlarge the opportunities of non-official representatives of the people to influence the every-day administration, one or more Standing Committees consisting of members of both Houses will be appointed in an advisory capacity on the model of the Standing Committees of the Indian Legislature. Mixed committees of the officials and non-officials will forthwith be appointed to go into the details of the above reform proposals and submit report by December 1st so that the new Representative Assembly and the new Legislative Council might be constituted in time for the discussion of the Budget next year. In regard to the administrative machinery of the Central Government itself, no serious changes are contemplated at present, but touching on the representation made urging the introduction of the non-official element into the Executive Council, it was stated all such appointments must always be left to His Highness' unfettered judgment and selection.

The announcement was received with mixed feelings.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL MATCHES

LONDON, Oct. 7.

To-day's Association Football matches resulted as follows:—

First Division:—Arsenal three, West Bromwich one; Aston Villa two, Tottenham nil; Blackburn one, Birmingham one; Bolton West one, Huddersfield nil; Newcastle nil, Burnley two; Cardiff City two, Sunderland four; Chelsea nil, Sheffield United nil; Liverpool five, Everton one; Stoke one, Manchester City one; Oldham nil, Middlesborough nil; Nottingham three, Preston nil.

Second Division:—Barnsley one, Notts County nil; Blackpool three, Derby County two; Bradford City two, Leicester City two; Clapton Orient three, Leeds nil; Coventry City three, Bury nil; Crystal Palace one, Hull City one; Manchester United one, Port Vale two; The Wednesday one, Fulham nil; South Shields three, Stockport nil; Westham one, Southampton one; West Hampton three, Rotherham two.

Third Division (Northern Section):—Accrington nil, Wigan nil; Rochdale two, Darlington two; Grimsby three, Chesterfield one; Halifax one, Durham City three; Hartlepools two, Barrow nil; Nelson one, Ashington three; Southport nil, Stalybridge nil; Trangere nil, Bradford nil; Walsall one, Crewe Alexandra one; Wrexham nil, Lincoln City two.

Third Division (Southern Section):—Brighton three, Gilingham nil; Bristol Rovers two, Southend nil; Exeter City nil, Brantford two; Luton four, Aberdare one; Merthyr Town two, Watford three; Millwall nil, Newport County nil; Norwich one, Northampton nil; Portsmouth one, Plymouth two; Queen's Park nil, Swindon two; Reading two, Charlton one; Swansea Town four, Bristol one.

Scottish League (Division One):—Airdrieonians two, Aberdeen nil; Celtic four, Partick Thistle three; Dundee one, Ayr United nil; Falkirk three, Morton nil; Hearts nil, Raith Rovers nil; Kilmarnock two, Alloa two; Motherwell nil, Hamilton nil; Rangers two, Hibernians nil; St. Mirron one, Albion Rovers one; Third Lanark three, Clyde nil.

DEATH OF NAWAB SYED SIR S. HUDA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 7.

Nawab Syed Sir Shamsul Huda, ex-President of the Bengal Legislative Council who had been ill for several months died this evening at his Calcutta residence at the age of 61. Educated at the Presidency College, Calcutta, Sir Syed was for sometime Professor of Arabic and Persian in Calcutta Madrassah and after qualifying for the Bar was enrolled as a vakil of Calcutta High Court in 1887. He was a successful civil and criminal lawyer and had an extensive practice. He had been a fellow of Calcutta University since 1894. He was a member of Imperial Legislative Council from 1910 to 1912 as representative of Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal. He was also for some time member of the Council of Eastern Bengal and Assam. In 1912 he was appointed a member of Bengal Executive Council. He was President of the session of All-India Moslem League in 1912 but resigned in view of his new appointment. After serving with distinction for a period of five years as member of the Bengal Executive Council, Sir Syed was appointed a Judge of Calcutta High Court. He resigned his Judgship to take up the duties of the first President of the Reformed Council when it came into existence on 3rd January 1921 and he held that post till he retired recently. He was made Nawab in 1913 and K. C. I. E. in 1916.

ZOROASTRIAN PHYSICAL CULTURE.

The Ninth Physical Culture Exhibition of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League (in aid of the League's funds and in pious memory of the Junge Variave) came off on Sunday morning at the Empire Theatre in the presence of a large number of spectators, when the Hon. Mr. Justice Dinshaw F. Mulla presided. There was a long and varied programme including Horrizontal Bar feats by the League's pupils, Bayonet-fighting by the members of the Parsi Pioneer Battalion, Knife-throwing feats by Mr. R. Dadachanji. But of all the physical feats exhibited by the League's pupils, the feat of muscle-controlling by Mr. Vaidya and weight-lifting by Mr. E. Kapadia who successfully lifted a stone weighing about 500 pounds by reclining on nails were most commandable. Messrs. Kapadia and Vaidya were the distinguished recipients of gold medals for their successful feats. The display of Parsi ladies rifle drill and firing was also remarkable. One thing should be stated here that the League's Exhibition was marred by the stupid gestures and abusive and insulting language of Parsi school-boys who till the last proved a great annoyance to the audience. After the exhibition of physical feats had been over, Shamsul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji J. Mody rose to address the gathering, but he was quite inaudible at the press-table on account of frequent yellings, disturbances and other disgraceful scenes created by Parsi grown-up school-boys. Dr. Mody congratulated the organisers of the League on their most successful exhibition. He, then, requested Mrs. D. F. Mulla to distribute the prizes to successful winners.

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

After the distribution of prizes the president in the course of his speech in Gujarati congratulated Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, Dr. M. E. Pavri and Mr. M. S. Banaji who had done their best in establishing the League on sound and up-to-date basis. Then after dwelling on the value of physical culture, he proceeded to point out, at great length, some of the draw-backs of the Parsi newspapers and emphasised that the Parsis must learn to respect the views of every party and should not attempt at flinging insults at their opponents. He was glad that rifle training had been given to Parsi ladies, for that showed the distinct progress the Parsi community was making. Finally, he once again eulogised the services of Mr. Dadachanji to the League. (Applause.).

A vote of thanks to the chair brought the function to a close at 1 p.m.

WATCH VENIZELOS

The Paris correspondent of the Times telegraphed in Mail week:—

Since his arrival in Paris, M. Venizelos has received many telegrams from Greece and Thrace urging his return to power. He is, however, determined, it is understood, to have nothing official to do with the affairs of Greece while King Constantine remains in Athens. Nevertheless, he has come to Paris unofficially to plead the cause of his country, and his friends firmly believe that if the necessity arises he will not refuse to intervene, if it is to save Greece from the consequences of her errors. In view of the recent "rapid and unexpected change of circumstances," M. Venizelos declines to make any public statement, but a prominent Greek resident in Paris who has had an opportunity of discussing the position with him has outlined the arguments which he will put before the French friends of Greece to whom he will address himself. He will plead that the Turkish victory is not only a disaster for Hellenism, but a peril to the interests of the Powers in the Near East. He will point out that even France, notwithstanding her sympathy for Turkey, has considered it necessary to send reinforcements to Skutari, Mudania, and the Dardanelles. He will dwell on the menace of an *entente* between Angora, Moscow, and Berlin, and the consequences which may follow the invasion of Thrace."

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd received a deputation from the Western India Automobile Association at Government House on Saturday morning.

His Excellency was present at the races on Saturday afternoon.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

IN SOUND HEALTH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 8.

Enquiries made about Mr. Gandhi now in Yeravda Jail show that he is in sound health and cheerful in disposition. He has also gained three pounds in weight. He is reported to have contradicted the rumour that has been recently afloat in Bombay and Ahmedabad that he was visited by the Governor of Bombay and Earl Winterton.

INTERVIEW WITH MAHATMA GANDHI

A correspondent writes:—

The quarterly interview with Mahatma Gandhi fell due in the first week of October and was availed of by Mrs. Gandhi, Sjt. Ramdas Gandhi, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Sjts. Kisorilal Masruwala and Punjabhai. The party saw Mahatmaji at Yeroda Jail on the 4th afternoon. Mahatmaji was cheerful and keeping good health. Mahatmaji's weight had fallen to 108 lbs. after his imprisonment but has now risen again to 111 lbs. Mahatmaji is devoting his time to carding, spinning and bhajans. He is giving more time to carding than spinning.

GURU-KA-BAGH ENQUIRY NOT IN CAMERA.

Mr. S. Sriniwasa Iyengar, Chairman, Guru-ka-Bagh Enquiry Committee, writes that the proceedings of the Committee are not 'in camera' as wrongly reported in the "C. & M. Gazette."

MONSOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 8.

The north-western disturbance has given a few falls in Kashmir and north Punjab Hills and is passing away. Rainfall has decreased in the centre of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and local in upper Burma, Orissa, Mysore, Malabar, south-east Madras, Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in lower Burma, Bengal, north Punjab Hills, Kashmir, and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts are:—Akyab three inches, Maymyo two, Balasore, Dalhousie one, Bangalore, Cochin two, Trivandrum, Kodaikanal one and half, Tinnevelly, Salem, Kurnool one.

Forecast:—No large change.

DUKE OF YORK'S HANDICAP.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The Duke of York's Handicap has resulted as follows:—

1. Soubriquet. (Betting 5 to 1 against.)
2. Poisoned Arrow (Betting 100 to 9 against.)
3. Tetrabbazia (Betting 100 to 30 against.)

Twelve ran. Won by one length and a half one length between the second and the third.

CABLE ITEMS.

At the inquest on Commodore Ralph Seymour whose body was found at the foot of the cliffs at Brighton, a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity was returned.

Miss Marie Lloyd, the Commedienne has died.

Sir Almeric Fizroy, Clerk of the Privy Council since 1898, has been remanded, till 14th October, in his own recognisances for pounds 500 sterling, at Marlborough Street Police Court, charged with interfering with, and annoying, persons using Hyde Park. The police gave evidence that Fitzroy spoke to women on the evening of 29th September. Fitzroy pleaded "Not Guilty."

The Colonial Office will receive, on October 9th, a deputation from the India Rubber Manufacturers' Association, opposing the Producers' Association's proposal to restrict the rubber output in the East Indies.

Mr. Montague Gluckstein, Chairman of Messrs. J. Lyons and Co., is dead.

Evidence at the inquest on Commander Ralph Frederick Seymour shewed that he had dived over the cliffs. Hon. Clive Bingham testified that Commander Seymour had had a breakdown, fifteen months ago, as result of war strain. He was invalided from the Navy, ten days ago, under the scheme for the reduction of establishment, and was deeply affected by leaving the profession in which he had distinguished himself.

Miss Marie Lloyd, the comedienne, after a long illness, had returned to the stage recently, and appeared at Edmonton Empire on October 3rd. A doctor stood in the wings during the performance, after which Miss Marie Lloyd collapsed. She was driven home, and sank rapidly.

Berlin.—The floating debt has increased ninety milliards of marks during the past fortnight and now totals four hundred and fifty milliards.

London, Oct. 7.—"Summer Time" ends to-day and clocks will be put back one hour at three to-morrow morning.

JAMSHEDPUR STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JAMSHEDPUR, Oct. 6.

At a meeting of the strikers last evening, speakers urged the audience to hold up lorries carrying men to works and prevent others from going in by force. It is understood that the Deputy Commissioner has warned them against making such speeches and has asked for an undertaking that they will express regret publicly for having spoken in such a strain. Skilled hands are resuming work in larger numbers every day. Their number to-day exceeds two thousand and employees at work including coolies exceed ten thousand. Smith shop, machine shop, millright shop and other departments have been restarted.

A TERRIBLE HAVOC.

FLOODS IN N. BENGAL.

CRYING NEED FOR RELIEF.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 7.

A correspondent of the Associated Press who has passed through the flooded areas in northern Bengal writes from Darjeeling after his journey by mail from Calcutta to Darjeeling giving some notion although perhaps inadequate of the terrible devastation wrought by the recent floods in the north of Bengal. One first begins to appreciate their effects when nearing Akkelpur Station. From that point onwards widespread destruction done becomes more and more apparent. The whole countryside on both the sides of Natore Station is one vast sheet of water. Here loss of human lives has been reported to be much higher than is in villages lying between Atrai and Santahar. In view of a wide area affected, it is not possible to form an accurate estimate as to the number of lives lost, but it appears probably that the death roll will not prove to be so large as might have been expected from the nature of floods and extensive damage they have done. Mortality among cattle, however, must be very heavy. Indeed both sides of railway between Atra and Santahar bear an evidence of ravages and all along the embanked portion of the line thousands of refugees have taken shelter in temporarily improvised huts and sheds and families of destitute villagers are being given shelter in goods waggons and luggage vans. It is a pitiable sight to see homeless and half starved women and children standing by the railway line with wistful eyes evidently hoping for succour from passengers. Earthenware vessels and other household articles are scattered promiscuously on embankments. In one place the homeless are taking refuge beneath sodden canvass screen propped up by the bamboos and elsewhere even that meagre protection cannot be obtained and in all parts wreckage of many a villager's home can be seen being carried away by waters. In the neighbourhood of Santahar numerous boats are bringing in stranded villagers carrying them to temporary refuge. Although there is evidence of gradual subsidence of floods water is still standing at a considerable depth and long time must elapse before sufferers can hope to return to the ruins of their villages. The correspondent gives particulars of relief operations already started and says that seven organisations are working at Santahar, all co-operating harmoniously. The Bogra District Congress Committee for instance is receiving assistance from local officials in providing relief from Kahaloo to Santahar and from Santahar to Joypurhat, but further assistance is urgently needed and many more volunteers are required. The correspondent adds that a large south western portion of the Bogra district principally villages under Adamdighi thana is reported to have suffered most severely on account of destruction of almost all houses owing to the fact that they were built of mud, walls of which soon gave way before the flood. Crops in the flooded area have been completely destroyed. Nowgaon subdivision which is an important centre of *Ganja* cultivation has suffered badly owing to the destruction of plants. Arrangements are being made by cooperative department to supply seed to the cultivators.

The question of opening an All Bengal Relief Fund is now under consideration of Government and other relief measures are being put speedily in hand. Sir Surendranath Banerjee and other members of India Association have organised a fund which already amounts to nearly Rs. 5,000 including one thousand each from Sir Surendranath and the Hon. Mr. Mitter. Sir Surendranath and the Maharaja of Burdwan are going to visit the stricken area immediately. The fund organised by Calcutta Central Relief Committee under the presidency o Sir P. C. fRay has also received generous contributions including Rs. 5,000 from an anonymous Bengali merchant.

TERRORISM

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Pathan terrorism in this city has not yet abated. An outrage by some Pathans was reported to the police in which the former snatched away property worth Rs. 5,300. After some investigations, the police recovered Rs. 3,592 which formed part of the theft, and one Pathan was arrested. From enquiries made, it appears that a Mahomedan merchant named Mahomed Abas Abdul Maheto was seated at Wari Bunder Bridge at 12-30 a.m. on the 6th instant, when a boy passed by him. Mahomed engaged the boy in conversation and then took him to a house in 2nd Peerkhan Street. Finding the doors of the house closed they descended the staircase and as they came out on the road three Pathans met them. Getting hold of the boy the Pathans said they would not let him go. At the same time one of the Pathans put his hand into Mahomed's pocket and removed Rs. 5,300 in currency notes and Turkish Sovereigns. They then ran in different directions towards the J. J. Hospital and disappeared. Mahomed went straight to the Police Station and made a report. A round up of Pathans was made and, as stated above, one of them was arrested with Rs. 3,592 in his possession. The police are making further enquiries in the matter.

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During the last Disastrous fire in the Mulji Jetha Market. Only India Safe Manufacturing Co.'s Safes remained intact.

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Rs. 3/- each.

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All Metal Hypo-syringe, I.C.C., with space for keeping tablets, complete in a metal case.

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New Charni Road,

BOMBAY.

GODREJ'S SAFES.

17 large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. after their experience of their Safes in the recent fire in their premises.

272 Safes supplied for Savings Banks, India and Burma after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Post and Telegraphs, in July 1912.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, October 9, 1922.

THE OBSTACLE TO PEACE

The most interesting point in the recent news from England regarding the situation in the Near East is the revelation of Lord Curzon's comparative decency. We confess that we have done him, and also Mr. Winston Churchill, wrong occasionally by placing him in the same category with Mr. Lloyd George. Both, of course, are opportunists, but Lord Curzon is an opportunist of superior breed, his opportunism being that of events, as he perceives and judges them, not that of any personal considerations. Though he supported the Greek policy while there appeared a chance of its success, he is ready to admit its failure and to make amends. Lord Curzon agreed with M. Poincare as to the desirability of withdrawing the British troops from Chanak to the European shore; that is, he was willing to forgo the questionable advantage of the "neutral zone". It was Mr. Lloyd George who, rushing up from the country, persuaded the Cabinet to decree the defence of the neutral zone, thus stopping a concession which would have been regarded by all Asia as a generous gesture, and an earnest of a real change of policy towards Islam.

What is the reason of Mr. Lloyd George's obstinacy? To begin with one must make allowance for his Non-conformist conscience, which, however much he may have schooled it to accept the politician's mandate of expediency, does assert itself at times and, being subject to the Gladstone tradition, is always ready to do more than justice to the Christians, and less than justice to the Muslims, of the Near East. There is again his Liberal upbringing, also subject to the Gladstone tradition. But many Non-conformists and Liberals now recognise the necessity of doing justice to the Turks. The logic of events appears to them unanswerable. Why should Mr. Lloyd George, who is in a position to know the whole tremendous bearing of the Turkish Question for the British Empire, withstand the logic of events and with the whole magic of his personality—for he possesses personal charm—endeavour to make others share his obstinacy? That is what everyone has long been trying to find out. From the time when the terms of the iniquitous and happily ill-fated Treaty of Sevres were first announced there have been rumours in circles which are commonly called "well-informed". —the London and the Paris Clubs where politicians meet—rumours of a kind to give a chill to every Englishman. The mildest version of the story has it that, not long before the terms of the Sevres Treaty were decided, Mr. Lloyd George's party fund—a one-man party—received a handsome contribution from a certain source. The sum we have heard mentioned both in London and in Paris is two and a half millions of pounds sterling. There is nothing wonderful in that except the magnitude of the amount. Indeed the whole transaction may be described as normal from the party point of view. The gentleman who is alleged to have given the money is a British subject, and a great admirer of Mr. George, and he could well afford to make the gift, for he is reputed to be the richest man in the world. We refer, of course, to the mysterious Sir Basil Zaharoff. But so far as we know he got nothing in the way of honours in return. That is unusual. He is, also, as great an admirer of Venizelos as he is of Lloyd George, is himself of Greek birth, and is known to be the chief support in Europe of the idea of Greek Imperialism. His was the hidden hand behind the frantic and extremely costly pro-Greek propaganda of the last three years. Supposing a munificent donation to have been actually made without the usual return, the donor would expect some inclination towards his point of view, some special kindness from the beneficiary. Hilaire Belloc was pitch-forked out of politics for daring to call out for an audit of all party funds. That is to say, no party funds can really bear the searchlight of publicity. But in view of such tremendous issues as are here involved, and in view of the persistence of the story under various forms we think the House of Commons and the country, would be justified in demanding an audit of Mr. Lloyd George's private party fund.

We want to see real peace with Turkey, and real reconciliation between East and West. Mr. Lloyd George's unexplained adherence to the Greeks seems now the only obstacle to happy settlement. If England goes to war with Turkey at this moment she will wreck her Empire, and if she goes to war, the responsibility will lie on one man's shoulders—the man who broke his solemn pledge to India in the name of England, and has thus done more already to ruin the prestige of England in the East than all his predecessors put together. If that disaster comes to pass it will be little consolation for us to reflect that Mr. George received a handsome sum of money for his party fund from a Knight Grand Cross of the British Empire.

THE PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM.

A great museum has its part to play in the life of every modern city, and a large building in the Bijapur style of architecture—which we remember taking for the Juma Masjid when we saw its cupola afar off from the harbour, and on a closer approach for an ambitious railway terminus—bears witness to the will of the authorities to institute a great museum in Bombay. The war hung up the project, as it did so many others, and the building was applied to wartime purposes. But since the war the project has been taken up again and good work has been done towards the formation of a museum worthy of so great a city as Bombay, particularly in those departments which were entrusted to the charge of recognised experts, as departments of a great museum ought to be. Especially in preparation for the visit of the Prince of Wales to the museum—the visit which never came off!—a really splendid effort was made by the directors of the various departments and wonderful results were achieved in a short while. In those days the Committee of Trustees, under the careful chairmanship of Mr. Brander, Collector of Bombay, gave the experts in charge of the various sections a free hand. The name of Mr. R. D. Bannerji, Director of Archaeology, Western Circle, is of itself sufficient guarantee that the best work and knowledge was being given to the formation of the archaeological section at that time. Mr. Bannerji's work in that section was indeed specially praised and mentioned by the chairman in his speech at the opening ceremony. Yet Mr. Bannerji is no longer in charge of that section. Why? We do not know. Rumours have reached us that, under the present, temporary chairman there has been a change of policy or rather an uncalled for interference with the former policy, of which the success is quite indubitable. The experts are no longer trusted, we are told. Mr. Bannerji has gone, and there have been rumours, true or false, of other resignations. The museum, as it is public property; the public cannot be indifferent to its development; and its development on proper lines depends upon the absolute supremacy of the experts in charge of the various sections, in their own sections. The Board of Trustees of a museum is not there to order the experts or interfere with them in their departmental work. It is there to look after the general interests of the museum as a whole, to sanction the budget, and to keep the building in repair. If it mistakes its function and attempts to supersede or oust the experts, the museum suffers.

It is curious how dark the doings of the Committee of Trustees are kept from Press and public. We only remember to have read one serious article upon the subject in the last few months, and that did not touch the real problem but was written in condemnation of a building scheme, dear to the heart of Mr. Brander, which was designed to raise the money for a really good museum. The point, from the museum point of view, is not whether the building scheme was good or bad essentially, but how to get the money necessary for the making of a museum worthy of Bombay and India. If a museum does not progress it retrogrades, and it cannot progress without a certain annual income. An unprogressive policy for a museum, particularly a museum which is still in the making, is a ruinous one. It ruins the museum, that is all. The expert may be more expensive than the amateur as estimated in rupees per mensem, but he comes a great deal cheaper in the end. For he contributes far more to the worth of the museum than can be reckoned in rupees at all.

If all we hear is true it is high time that the public rose up and insisted on a definite progressive policy for the Prince of Wales' Museum, and protested against the arrogant intrusion of mere amateurs upon the functions of the experts. The museum has been hampered from its start by amateurishness, for, though some people may admire the building and think it quite in harmony with its surroundings—may admire that strange array of public buildings all in different styles which terrifies the man of taste on his arrival in Bombay—no one can say that the building here put up for a Museum is well adapted for the purposes of a Museum. That ought to be sufficient warning for the future. The formation of a great Museum is an affair for genuine experts and for experts only. When we hear of recognised and trusted experts being turned out or resigning from Museum service we, the public, naturally wish to know the reason. Who has replaced Mr. Bannerji as head of the Archaeological section? What was the cause of Captain Solomon's resignation, if report speaks truly and he did resign? What is the constitution of the Committee of Trustees at this moment? Are they collectively qualified by knowledge to oppose the judgment of the experts? Has the temporary chairman any special claim to be regarded, as a high authority on museum-making or museum-management? The public, for whose benefit the Museum is supposed to be designed has undoubtedly a right to ask these questions, and others too; as, for example whether it is to be an entirely Indian Museum or a medley of European and Indian. They must also demand more publicity for the proceedings of the Committee of Trustees which, if what we hear is true, is trying to become a Board of prying managers to supersede or nullify the expert management of the departments. The public voice will certainly be heard in time. Meanwhile it is much to be desired that some authority of taste and judgment should intervene and give some serious thought to the Museum's problems. Perhaps H. E. Sir George Lloyd, who has already shown his interest in Indian Art, would give a little of his time to the Museum which has come into existence during his Governorship and lay down a worthy policy to be pursued henceforward, not in a hole and corner way, but with proper publicity. The Museum should be for the people of Bombay, but very few among the public know of its existence save as a large, incongruous public building.

NEED FOR REFORM.

It was stated in our issue of Saturday last that Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas, a leading figure in industrial and racing circles, had made over the Managing Agencies of some of the well-known Cotton Mills in Bombay to Messrs. Currimbhoy Ibrahim & Co., with a view to meet his liabilities in the share bazar. For Mr. Mathuradas himself, we have nothing but praise. He has acted like a true sportsman which he is. His action proves his desire to meet his liabilities with promptitude and so set at rest some of the ugly rumours which, for the past week or more, have obtained currency in the Commercial Circles of the City and tended to demoralize business. While Mr. Mathuradas' action has been commendable, the matter, it seems to us cannot rest where it is at present. The question which arises from the transaction, is one which goes to the very root of the organization of joint-stock enterprise. The Managing Agency of a Mill or Mills is not a commodity, which honourable men may use for barter. We have no desire at present to enter into a discussion either on the legal aspect of such transaction or the circumstances which have led to it. We are, however, clearly of opinion that the whole thing is wrong in principle and quite unfair to the large number of persons, holding shares in the concerns, hitherto managed by Mr. Mathuradas. The shareholders can, and will, contend that they put in their moneys in these concerns relying on the known ability, integrity and zeal of Mr. Mathuradas to safeguard their intersts in the textile industry, in the development of which he has played a prominent part, and therefore he has no right to deprive them of those qualities, even to suit his own private needs. It is possible that the bulk of the shares is held by Mr. Mathuradas and his friends, and there may be no insuperable obstacle in the way of the legal transfer of the concerns into other hands: But, what we wish to emphasise is that it is essentially wrong to hand over the interests of the shareholders to a firm of mill-agents, who are already overburdened with the management of a large number of concerns, and it is quite possible that the transferees, however capable they may be for undertaking additional responsibilities are impairing in the long run the efficiency of the other successful concerns, which are already under their management. Whatever that may be, the present transaction does not become less reprehensible, because the people whom Mr. Mathuradas has of necessity selected to be his successors are capable people. We are aware that this is not the first time that such a transaction has taken place in Bombay. Only a few months ago, two flourishing mills, we remember, were handed over, in similar circumstances, to an alien firm, and we did not anticipate then that circumstances would so soon arise, compelling a repetition of the procedure—on a larger scale, by other people. The time has come when shareholders must bestir themselves to protect their interests—and incidentally the interests of the public including that sweated class of people—the wage-earners of the textile industry. The Managing Agency terms of most Mills in Bombay are an anachronism and out of tune with the spirit of the times, and it is about time that the shareholders took steps to alter those terms in such a way as to harmonise them with modern conditions of industrial organisation and public security.

Notes of the Day

Mission of Help.

The forthcoming visit to this country of a "Mission of Help," headed by the Bishop of Peterborough and the Dean of Manchester, is not without some ulterior meaning. It is true that the Archbishop of Canterbury who has blessed the enterprise told "a crowded congregation" at Westminster Abbey that the strengthening of the church's life among Anglo-Indians was obviously an imperial duty. Indeed, it is, considering that in the case of the British Empire the bayonet has followed the Bible. This opinion is held by disinterested students of the trend of the Anglical Church. We doubt whether the visit of the "Mission of Help" will do much for the average English person in India, whose interests appear to be entirely material, for which reason we admit the need of such a mission as is being sent. We hope the mission will point out the folly and the sin of racial arrogance, and try to give its hearers a truer vision of the world. "Where there is no vision, the people perish," said the Wise. The Indian people have to-day the vision of world-brotherhood. Would to God that the British in India might see it too; then all their difficulties would vanish in the light of real goodwill, and the Indian question would be solved for ever.

Col. Gidney.

Col. Gidney, President of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association, has already become familiar to the Indian public as "Mr. Filose's friend," about whom Mr. Justice Walsh of the Allahabad High Court said some very interesting things in the course of his judgment in the Filose case. A Simla correspondent, who is apparently a member of the Association of which the gallant Colonel is the President, sends us some particulars concerning the "Confidence" trick that was played at the annual meeting of the Simla Delhi branch. Our correspondent quotes "the generally accepted (Simla) organ of the Anglo-Indian community," to show what happened at the meeting:

"After the business part of the proceedings came to a close. Col. Gidney vacated the chair and Mr. Thomas was elected to it. Col. Gidney then gave an explanation of his connection with the Filose case, after delivering which he left the room. After he left Mr. Chambers moved a Resolution expressing confidence in Col. Gidney and asking the Viceroy to institute an enquiry in regard to the strictures passed on Col. Gidney by Justice Walsh. Mr. Barton M. L. C. of Bengal and Mr. D'Arcy Lindsay also spoke in support of Col. Gidney. Mr. Wood who also supported the Colonel however moved an amendment to the resolution and suggested the omission of the second part with reference to the request for an enquiry and in this he was supported by Mr. Stevens. This amendment seemed to have been received favourably by many of those present, but when the Rev. Mr. Curtis pointed out that its omission might estrange the Agra Branch of the Association, the Resolution as originally proposed was passed. After this Resolution had been passed, Col. Gidney returned to the room and thanked those present for their sympathy and support in this the hour of his need and after a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting dispersed."

A second organ of the Simla Anglo-Indian community says that—

"A point to be remembered about Thursday's proceedings is that the meeting was by no means representative of Simla and Delhi. Out of the 800 or so admitted Anglo-Indians in Simla and certainly quite as many in Delhi, only 237 own membership to the Simla-Delhi Association and of that small number not half were present! Down country branches inclined to confirm the adage that what "Simla does to-day, India does to-morrow" will therefore do well to bear this in mind. In writing as we have we have no animus against Colonel Gidney. On the contrary we had, prior to the Filose affair, a great admiration for his championship of the Anglo-Indian. But now everything demands that he should retire, we trust only temporarily, from his leadership of the community."

We are glad that the trick has failed and that Anglo-Indians who "were previously whole-hearted supporters of Col. Gidney, have refused to be hoodwinked by the "florid statements" made about the meeting. Our correspondent continues that in the best interest of the community, the gallant Colonel should withdraw "from the leadership till, at least, the strictures on him have been judicially quashed. A sinister feature of the report is the omission of any detail of the improper reflections upon the impartiality of the learned Judge in the Filose case. Perhaps however, the promoters of the meeting are now ashamed of this reprehensible part of the proceedings. I hope so". We hope so too.

Duty of Anglo-Indians.

When Mr. Lloyd George sent out an S.O.S. to the Dominions, Col. Gidney, with a theatrical gesture, made a gratuitous offer of help on behalf of the Anglo-Indian community to fight the Turks. Saner opinion among Anglo-Indians has repudiated the poor colonel. Mr. Abbott at a meeting held at Jhansi described Col. Gidney's action as 'a great diplomatic error.' Such errors, said Mr. Abbott, "will entirely alienate us from the sympathies of our Indian fellowmen, with whom we mean to work hand in hand for the future advancement of India towards her rightful position among the nations of the world." Such errors cause great harm to the community, of which Col. Gidney poses as the leader. It is not as if the victories of the Muslim Turks were a matter of indifference to Anglo-Indians, or that they should not share in the rejoicings of their fellow countrymen. Luckily for Col. Gidney, the Government of India was not called upon to fight against the Turks, and so there could be no question of the Government of India raising an army corps of Anglo-Indians to be sent to the war-zone. Anglo-Indians (have remained too long isolated from the rest of India, much to their own ultimate disadvantage. The present situation offers them an excellent opportunity of undoing the mischief of past errors. It is up to them then, entirely to repudiate Col. Gidney and exert their influence with the Government to strive for peace with the Komalists at all events.

Advance N. C. O.

When bureaucrats are harping on the collapse of the Non-Cooperation movement in India, it is interesting to learn that it has been copied in other lands. To-day Indian Non-Cooperation and its saintly leader are the ideal of all "subject" peoples, whether in Egypt or Arabia and the latest to come into line has been Ceylon. A Colombo message says that "three only of the fourteen non-official members of the Ceylon Legislative Council who walked out of the Chamber last week as a result of Government carrying a scheme for increased salaries of public servants by the official vote attended the Council after a private meeting among themselves." The message also says that the question of resigning membership of the Council was discussed. This is a matter of gratification to all of us in India to see that Ceylon is rapidly falling into line with India. Only Cooperators in this country are capable of pocketting gross insults such as the action of the Government of India in rushing through a servile Council of State the Bill to protect the poor defenceless Indian Princes against attacks in the British Indian Press when the protection that was needed was the protection of the people of the States against their despotic rulers and of the latter against the more despotic British Residents. If the Assembly had stood on its honour, it would have resigned *en bloc* and left the Government to stew in its own juice.

THRACE TO BE RESTORED

GREEK AGREEMENT WITH ALLIED DECISION.

VENIZELOS BOWS TO FATE.

MUDANIA CONFERENCE TO BE RESUMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

GREECE PREPARED TO EVACUATE THRACE.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Paris.—A message from Athens says the Cabinet has agreed to the evacuation of Thrace, provided the decisions of powers are unanimous.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The conference between M. Poincare, Lord Curzon and M. Galli proceeded at nine this morning and finished at 10-30 resulting in an agreemene on the means for the restart of the Mudania conference. Turkey would get back Thrace within one month from Greek evacuation.

TURKISH CONCENTRATION AT ISMID.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Constantinople.—The Conference at Mudania has reached a result, and Ismet Pasha is most conciliatory.

Turkish concentrations round Ismid are increasing.—*Reuter's Wireless.*

NEW BASIS OF AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Paris.—A definite agreement has been reached on the following basis, (says a Havas message,):—Thrace to be evacuated, the Greek people and army leaving immediately. Secondly, Within one month, the Turkish Gendarmerie administration to take possession of the territory. Thirdly, after peace is concluded, the Ottoman army will cross the Straits and penetrate Thrace which will return to complete Turkish sovereignty.

RESTORATION OF THRACE.

The conference between Lord Curzon, Lord Harding and M. Poincare began at eleven in the evening and they were joined by the Italian Charge d'Affaires in the absence of Sgr. Sforza There were also experts present. At 2-15 the session was concluded. Lord Curzon interviewed on leaving said they had made good progress and were meeting again at nine. The strictest secrecy was maintained but a Havas correspondent says, it appears, that it has been agreed to permit Turkish administration and gendarmerie to occupy Thrace as the Greeks retire. Allied contingents are withdrawing from Thrace after a month, when the territories will be completely restored to Turkish sovereignty. The final instruction to the Allied High Commissioners in this sense will be drafted at the next meeting.

FRANCE AND ITALY AGREE WITH LORD CURZON.

SIMLA, Oct. 8.

Leafield (Oxford), Oct. 7 (midnight).—After a very full discussion in Paris, to-day, M. Poincare and the Italian representative have agreed with Lord Curzon, on the basis on which a settlement may be reached at the Mudania Conference. The point of view, which had been championed by Lord Curzon, was that the Allied Note of September 23rd, should form the basis of this settlement. This was endorsed by the French and Italian representatives. It was agreed that in conformity with the terms of that Note, there must be the closest connection between the undertaking to be given by the Turks that they will respect the neutral zone and the invitation of the Allies to the Greek Government to withdraw their troops beyond the Maritza line. On the willingness of the Turks to respect the zones will depend the acting of the Allies to secure Greek withdrawal. Providing the Turk gives the undertaking, the Allied Government will undertake the maintenance of order in Eastern Thrace until the establishment there of the Turkish administration and gendarmerie. That establishment would take place within a period not exceeding one month.

VENUE OF FULL CONFERENCE.

The Allied representatives also discussed the question of the meeting place of the full Conference, but nothing whatever was decided definitely on this point. It is indeed clear that nothing could be done in regard to it until after a satisfactory assurance has been received from the Turks at the Mudania meeting.

British opinion emphasises the value of the Agreement reached. It is hoped, in all Allied countries, that the Turks will, by recognising the neutral zone in accordance with the terms of the Note of September 23rd, justify the action by the Allied Governments to the extent of calling on the Greeks to evacuate Eastern Thrace.—*British Official Wireless.*

PROBABLE VENUE OF CONFERENCE

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Paris.—A semi-official interpretation of the inter-Allied agreement says that pending the conclusion of peace, the Allies will keep the troops where they are at present stationed, namely Constantinople, Chatalja, Gallipoli, Chanak and along the River Maritza. The neutral zone will be reduced with a view to putting a wider space between the British and the Kemalists. The Peace Conference should be held on November 1st, preferably at Scutari or Prinkipo. The countries formerly suggested will attend the opening stages but when the question of placing the Straits under the League of Nations is being considered Russia, Bulgaria, Ukraine and Georgia may be invited to explain their points of view.

BRITSH GOVT'S. PROVISO.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Following a further meeting of the Cabinet, a communique has been issued in London which states that M. Poincare and Lord Curzon have reached an agreement that the Greek army shall be invited to evacuate Eastern Thrace on the understanding that the Allies occupy the territory for a month after the evacuation in order to guarantee the safety of non-Turkish populations.

The Turkish representatives at Mudania have been informed that effect will only be given to the agreement provided that the Turks accept the remaining conditions laid down in the Allied Note of 23rd September, particularly with respect to the neutral zones.

ALLIED MISSIONS TO THRACE.

ISMET PASHA "EXRESSES PLEASURE.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Constantinople.—Ismet Pasha has expressed his pleasure at the despatch of three Allied Missions into Thrace, as proof of the anxiety to protect Turkish persons and property.

SIR H. RUMBOLD'S INITIATIVE.

With regard to the misapprehension, which apparently exists concerning the aforementioned, Reuter learns in London that Sir Horace Rumbold took an initiative in this matter, and made all necessary arrangements for the immediate despatch of Missions from Constantinople.

CONFERENCE RESUMED.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Constantinople.—A British communique says that the Conference has been restumed at Mudania. The sitting was start owing to the late arrival of Allied Generals there. Ismet Pasha's attitude has softened since he had received Angora's reply to the Allied Note.

Turkish concentrations at Ismid are increasing, while the situation at Chanak remains unchanged. The Turks are withdrawing from contact with the British troops. Sir Charles Harington has tranquillised Ismet Pasha as regards the alleged burning of forty buildings in Thrace.

MUDANIA CONFERENCE RESUMED.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Paris.—People here who can speak with authority assert that the Allies have agreed in regard to the arrangements for Turkish occupation of Thrace; and that the question whether the occupation should be carried out in a month's time or when peace is finally concluded is regarded as being only of secondary importance.

It is further stated that M. Venizelos has told M. Poincare in the course of a conversation that he would be resigned to the abandonment of Thrace and even an ultimate restoration of pre-War Turkish frontier beyond the Maritza line. M. Venizelos is also said to have raised no objection regarding the protection of the Christian minorities as plans are in existence for the repatriation of the Greeks in Thrace.

The New Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs is reported to be in entire agreement with M. Venizelos, and to have told M. Poincare that he has instructed Athens to stop any despatch of reinforcement to Thrace.

FETHI BEY AT MUDANIA.

Constantinople.—The Angora Government Ministers, Fethi Bey and Qiazim Pasha, have arrived at Mudania in response to a request made by Ismet Pasha.

FRANCE LIKELY TO SUPPORT TURKISH DEMANDS.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The next step in the Near East depends on the Paris Conference and the result of the adjourned meeting is anxiously awaited particularly in view of the definite reports from Constantinople that the French General at Mudania on the instruction of M. Franklin Boullion haas agreed to support the Turkish demands for immediate occupation of Thrace. Meanwhile Turkish cavalry has invaded the neutral zone near Ismid opening the possibility of dangerous incidents.

The "Daily Express" says it understands on a high authority that Government has definitely decided not to oppose the Turks

(Continued in column 6.)

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

NEW U. S. RULING.

RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSPORTATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Washington.—Attorney-General Daugherty has formally expressed the opinion that the transportation or sale of alcoholic liquors on American ships is illegal and that it is also illegal in foreign vessels within three miles of the coast. It is understood the ruling will become effective immediately on receipt of copies by the Secretary for the Treasury and Mr. Lasker, the Chairman of the Shipping Board Mr. Lasker interviewed thought the injunction sought by foreign ships would prevent enforcement of the ruling against them pending a decision of the Supreme Court.

U. S. TO PREVENT BOOT-LEGGING.

Washington.—President Harding has requested Mr. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, to proceed to enforce the law as regards liquor in foreign vessels in accordance with the opinion of the Attorney-General, Mr. Daugherty, and has instructed Mr. Mellon to notify the Agents of foreign shipping lines entering the American ports, accordingly.

APPLICABILITY OF LIQUOR RULES.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Washington.—The Treasury announces that the enforcement of the new liquor ruling will not apply to foreign vessels leaving foreign ports prior to October 14th.

IRISH BUDGET FIGURES.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Dublin.—The Provisional Parliament has voted nineteen millions sterling on account of the year's estimated expenditure of thirty-seven and three-quarter millions. The Finance Minister calculates that with the additional liabilities Government will require little short of forty million, compensation claims amounting to a quarter of

"RESTORE FAITH IN ENGLAND."

MR. COTTON ENTERTAINED.

LIBERAL RALLY IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Lady Tata, Mr. Charles Roberts, Sir J. Jejeebhoy, Sir G. Baring, Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe and many prominent Liberals were present at the National Liberal Club this evening, where Mr. and Mrs. Cotton and Miss Cotton were entertained to dinner by the London Liberal Federation. Commander Wedgewood Benn who presided said Mr. Cotton had excellent qualifications for the Speakership of the Bengal Legislature, the foremost of which was deep, informed and abiding sympathy with the people and the reformed constitution with which he would now be associated. He would participate in what was really a great liberal experiment.

Sir M. M. Bhownaggree said that if the policy recently inaugurated was to be successful, it needed men with faith and vision like Mr. Cotton to share in its guidance.

Mr. Cotton said his mouth would soon be closed in a political sense and he wished therefore to speak plainly of the existing attack of nerves here on the question of India. Two essential points for the Liberals of Britain was to exercise patience respecting mistakes Indians might make in an institution new to them and a determination that the feeling and faith in Englishmen which used to exist among Indians should be restored. The Act of 1919 was carried in a very unfavourable atmosphere The marvel was that it had succeeded so well. As one of the fifth generation to serve India, the speaker asked his hearers to counteract the tendency to discourage young Englishmen to take official positions in India and concluded by saying that there was no finer task open to young men than for them to help India to relise the goal of self-government within the Empire.

Letters were read from Lord Pentland, Lord Islington, Mr. Asquith, Lord Pen-

GREEK MASSACRES IN THRACE.

MOSQUES & HOLY BOOKS DESTROYED.

The following telegram was received by the Central Khilafat Committee from H. E. Djelaluddin Arif Bey, Rome this evening at 9 p.m.:—

"Your telegram. Heartiest thanks for the spirit of sacrifice. Informed Angora. Shall transmit you answers. Thrace and Macedonia Muslims suffering indescribable outrages and are subjected to unspeakable tortures and massacre. Mosques and holy books destroyed and sullied under protection. British forces preventing Muslim army pursue the enemy. Please inform Muslim and Asiatic brethren the situation."

man, Mr. Montagu, Mr. A. G. Gardiner and others.

GOVT'S. PROVOCATIVE NEAR EAST POLICY

SCATHING CONDEMNATION BY MR. ASQUITH.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

In a speech at Dumfries Mr. Asquith strongly condemned the Government's Near East policy and said there was every reason to believe that a week ago the country was single-handed and on the brink of an unnecessary war the official statement of September 16th sounded a note of provocation and panic. All this strident rhetoric, flagwaving and bugle-blowing was wholly inexplicable, unless the prospect of war was well in sight. One could not recall a more discreditable incident. There were fortunately in the Dominions statesmen sagacious enough before they committed their countries to war, to require more information as to that they were fighting for and why it was necessary to fight at all. (Cheers.). Mr. Asquith challenged early publication of communications between the Government and General Harington. The freedom of the Straits was not exclusively or mainly a British interest. The Black Sea powers, particularly Russia has just as much concern in their freedom.

MR. BONAR LAW DEFENDS NEAR EAST POLICY.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

In a letter published in this morning's "Times", Mr. Bonar Law firmly supports the Government's military action in the Near East.

He declares that the danger of trouble in India through the supposed British pro-Greek sympathies would be nothing in comparison with the danger arising in consequence of what would be regarded as British impotence, had we withdrawn before the victorious Turks. Moreover, he contends, the Turkish advance would have involved Thrace and Constantinople in the horrors similar to those in Anatolia with the virtual certainty of war throughout the Balkans.

Nevertheless we thereby will oppose those powers who won the war, including America. The British Empire ought not to shew hostility or unfairness towards the Turk; but, on the other hand, the Allied proposals were certainly fair to them and we ought not to go beyond them.

The prevention of massacre in Constantinople and the Balkans and the retention of the freedom of the Straits are World interests.

"We cannot act alone as policemen of the World", writes Mr. Bonar Law. "Therefore our duty is plainly to tell the French that the Allies' position in Constantinople and the Straits is an essential part of the peace settlement as the arrangements with Germany are, and, if they are unable to support us there, we shall have no alternative except to imitate the United States and restrict our attention to safeguarding the more immediate interests of the British Empire."

ET TU BRUTE!

MR. GARVIN ASKS LL. G. TO RESIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

That Britain, France and Italy are again marching together as a result of the Paris agreement, which has given lively satisfaction, is reflected in Sunday newspapers' editorial comments. "The Empire is now absolutely clear of the menace of war", declares the "Sunday Express", which hails the agreement as marking a triumph for peacemakers.

The predominant note of the leader-writers is a vigorous reiteration of the demand for peace. Mr. Garvin, hitherto largely Government supporter, in a sensational article in the "Observer" declares Mr. Lloyd George's position is quite untenable and urges him to resign without delay. He says Britain's Near East policy has led to the most gigantic and irreparable muddle and Government has irrevocably lost the great war as far as the East is concerned. Isolated intervention would ultimately lead to absolutely certain disaster. The necessity for a fundamental change in the personnel and the system of Government is unanswerably proved and the moribund Coalition is dead.

SIGNIFICANCE OF BONAR LAW'S LETTER.

Mr. Bonar Law's letter was almost in the form of a candidature for Mr. Lloyd George's successor. He concludes by demanding a reversal of policy and independent negotiation for peace with Russia and Turkey if an effort to work with France and Italy fails.

"SHUT THE BOOK OF BLINDNESS."

Concluding he says there will be no war, for the country is not going to have it. The Government of India knows that our position in India, unless we are prepared to mobilise a million men and pour out another thousand millions of money, would be rendered almost untenable by such war. We must set to work to reconcile ourselves in earnest with the Empire's vast Mohamedan population and the whole Muslim world, if we mean to keep any place in the East. Instead of challenging Turkey and Russia together, while alienating France and Italy, as well as shaking the Imperial fabric to the base in India and elsewhere, we must shut the whole tragic book of blindness and blunders and must reverse our entire spirit, method and policy".

SCOUTS WELCOME PRINCE OF WALES

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Special trains brought to Alexandra Palace fifty thousand Boy Scouts to welcome the Prince of Wales on his return from his tour. Lieut.-General Sir Robert Baden Powell and the Duke of Connaught were present.

The Prince spoke twice, firstly, to seventeen thousand Wolf Cubs, his voice being amplified by means of wireless, advising them always to do their best in work and play. Then, after the Duke of Connaught had conferred upon the Prince, the Order of Silver Wolf, 45,000 Scouts cheered, and sat on their staves to listen to His Royal Highness. The Prince said that as members of a big jolly brotherhood, they were preparing to be useful citizens of the nation and a greater brotherhood of the nations forming the British Empire.

In the evening, the Prince of Wales spoke from his study and his words were broadcasted by wireless to the Scouts all over the World.

MINERS DEMAND FOR LIVING WAGES

LONDON, Oct. 6.

At a meeting of the National Coal Board to-day the proposals of the miners to increase wages were rejected by the employers, who declared that they themselves required relief. The representatives of the men have decided to ask the Prime Minister to receive a deputation on the subject of assisting the workmen to secure a living wage.

HEADING FOR DISASTER!

BRITAIN'S THREAT TO FRANCE.

REPARATION BLUNDERBUSS.

We have received the following special cable from London dated Oct. 7 (5-30 p.m.):

Mudania Conference has adjourned as England is not supporting France and Italy, who have backed up the Angora demand for the immediate occupation of Thrace. Lord Curzon has left for Paris to induce France to support England, under the threat of isolation regarding the Reparations.

(Continued from column 2.)

crossing the Bosphorous to Thrace, but has decided to hold Chanak and Gallipoli. The report is entirely unconfirmed.

"END OF CRISIS IN SIGHT."

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The end of the Near East Crisis is believed to be in sight by the cheerful views expressed in an authoritative statement made after the Cabinet meeting which discussed the Paris agreement. It now depends on whether the Turks will accept the Paris formula, which is contingent on the Turks being represented in the neutral zones in addition to the points cabled. The Allies have agreed to withdraw their contingents and ensure the control of Thrace a month after the Greek evacuation.

FRENCH CABINET'S APPROVAL.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Paris.—M. Poincare has explained the terms of the Paris agreement to the French Cabinet which has unanimously approved of the instructions to send Allied representatives to Mudania. Lord Curzon has asked the British Government to adhere to the agreement.

The Conference reassembled this afternoon to settle the secondary questions, including the date of the Peace Conference and what Powers will be represented.

FRENCH PRECAUTION.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Paris.—M. Poincare has stated that in order to prevent new and inadmissible Turkish demands, about eight French battalions would remain during the Peace Conference, half at Chatalja and half on the western bank of the Maritza.

RELEASE OF TURKISH PRISONERS.

A Constantinople message says:—At this morning's meeting at Mudania, General Harington requested a fresh adjournment, mentioning the Paris consultations. Ismet Pasha requested the release of Turkish civil and military prisoners and said the Turks had liberated Greek civilian prisoners, and would release war prisoners after the conclusion of peace. The Allied Generals agreed to forward the Turkish [illegible]

MORE BRITISH STRAITS.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Malta.—That Britain is leaving nothing to chance in the Straits is shown by the continual stream of transports, warships and naval auxiliaries proceeding there. Five fresh transports are on their way to the Straits and a number of fleet others too.

ALTERNATIVES BEFORE GREECE.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Athens.—A significant semi-official communication in the newspapers says that Government is faced with the alternative of accepting the Allied Note regarding the restitution of East Thrace to Turkey or offering battle at Chatalja and risking the very existence of the state. The leaders of the country and particularly military leaders will be called upon to express an opinion and decisions will be taken accordingly.

PLIGHT OF REFUGEES IN GREECE & W. THRACE.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Most distressing reports have been received from the British Consul [illegible] the condition of refugees in Greece and West Thrace, who now number a million. The arrival of the [illegible] Turkey is expected to augment the number of refugees.

N. B.—The following telegrams are published in chronological order. They were delayed before the news that "the Mudania Conference has reached a result" was announced by Reuter:—

LORD CURZON IN PARIS.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Lord Curzon has left for Paris to confer with Poincare.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Paris.—Lord Curzon arrives here at 10 to-night and joins M. Poincare immediately.

M. VENEZELOS IN PARIS.

LONDON, Oct. [illegible]

Paris.—M. Venizelos has arrived in Paris.

GEN. HARINGTON LEAVES FOR MUDANIA.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Constantinople.—General Harington with

(Continued on next page.)

LONDON LETTER.

THE TURKISH CRISIS.

CABINET'S RECKLESS FOLLY.

STORM OF INDIGNATION THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

IMMINENT FALL OF LLOYD GEORGE.

BY B. G. HORNIMAN.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

We have passed through an exciting and an amazing week. I do not know how far the cables to India have represented the situation and the course of events correctly, but it is important that India should have a correct understanding of them and this must be my excuse if I am guilty of repeating much that is perhaps somewhat stale news by the time this letter reaches India. So far as I can gather, by a glance at the columns of the Indian papers to hand by the last mail, Reuter had not dealt with, what one might describe as full accuracy, with the events in the inital stages of the Kemalist offensive, which has resulted in so dramatic a transformation of the situation in Asia Minor.

That has been the feature of the handling of all the news from Asia Minor during the past few weeks in most of the papers with a few exceptions, notable among the latter being the papers controlled by Lord Rothermere, which now includes the "Daily Mail." On the other hand, with the disappearance of Lord Northcliffe, the "Times" seems to have reverted to its old conventions, as far as foreign politics are concerned, and has even arrived at the stage of eulogising Lord Curzon as the wise saviour of British interests, the Minister who but a few months ago was denounced in terms of such offensiveness as have never been used by any other organ in criticising a minister of the Crown. Generally speaking, the whole press of this country, either wilfully or through mere stupidity, minimised or misunderstood the the importance of the Kemalist operations, from the time the offensive against the Greeks first began, right up to the occupation of Smyrna. Prominence was given and importance attached to the most absurd statements emanating from Athens, endeavouring to belittle the Turkish successes and hinting at prospective successes which were to change the face of the situation. Similarly immediately following the occupation of Smyrna, a *fait accompli* which it was impossible to minimise or ignore, we were treated to a perfect orgy of sensational reports of Turkish outrages on the Christian population, culminating in massacres, in which the number of the victims grew to such immensity as to exceed half the population of the city—a fact which compelled even the Near East Correspondent of the "Times" at Constantinople, who reported every alarmist report that came to his ears from Greek sources, to pause and apologise for his own temerity in presenting such a wild statement to his readers. The fact that all these reports came from the Greek capital—the greatest lie factory in the world—and the internal evidence which most of them contained of being mere rumour or invention, made it obvious that they were to be regarded with the gravest suspicion, but they were none the less, given publicity in the greater part of the press here with appropriate headlines, as though there could be no doubt of their truth.

The Truth About Smyrna.

It has not taken long, however, for their falsity and exaggeration to be exposed. We owe it to the correspondent of the "Daily Mail", who arrived at Smyrna immediately after the Turkish capture of the City that much of the real truth has become known. His clear accounts of the true state of affairs, combined with the gradual arrival of reliable reports from other sources, and the inconsiderate arrival safe and sound at Athens and Constantinople of various important personages—including the Armenian Patriarch—who were supposed to have been murdered with every circumstance of atrocity, have effectually put a stopper on the pro-Greek campaign of vilification of their victorious opponents. Mr. Ward Price, the "Daily Mail", correspondent, has paid a tribute to the correct behaviour of Kemal Pasha's troops in occupation of the City. That there has been a fire of immense proportions in Smyrna is undoubted. Half the city apparently is in ruins, but so far from this having been the work of Kemal's troops Mr. Ward Price testifies that they behaved with restraint and propriety; the slaughter and looting was the work of the dregs of the population without regard to any question of race or religion, and there is the gravest suspicion that the conflagration was the work of the Greeks before they evacuated the town, in accordance with the threat that was made, and in consonance, let it be said, with the general conduct of their retreat, which was marked by rapine and pillage all the way to the coast. The discipline of the Turkish troops has been according to all reliable accounts, admirable and the attitude of the authorities towards foreigners and the Allied commanders in the harbour correct and courteous.

The Cabinet's Folly.

To come to matters of more immediate importance, the Cabinet's method of attempting to retrieve the results of its blundering in Asia Minor, since Mr. Lloyd George entered into his conspiracy with the Greeks for the establishment of a Hellenic Empire in the Turkish territories, has surpassed every conceivable folly that they could have been guilty of. No sooner was the Greek rout and disaster complete and final than Lloyd George, Churchill and Co. set to work on a plan of embroiling the Empire, and the Allies, if possible, in a new war to deprive the Turks of the fruits of their hardly won fight for their own lands and to re-establish the British hegemony in the Near East. One would have thought that nothing that this clique could do could surprise anyone, but even those with the lowest opinion of their honesty or intelligence could not have conceived that they would be capable of proposals which a child could have told them would rouse the country to a state of fury and indignation. There may be a handful of religious fanatics, who are prepared to see the world plunged into another maelstrom of blood for the statisfaction of their own fanatical prejudices, there may be a few militarists and ultra-imperialists of the Jingo persuasion who are ready to go into any war for anything, if they are told it is for the glory of the British Empire. But the solid body of opinion in the country, whether it be the workers, the middle classes or the aristocracy are wholeheartedly opposed to any sort of military enterprise. The horrors and miseries of the last war and its terrible aftermath are too close, and every interest and sentiment is against it. Apart from this, it is a curious fact, but an undoubted one that there is no anti-Turkish sentiment in Great Britain, despite the fact that the Turks were our enemies in 1914-1919 and the continual anti-Turk propaganda that is kept up in a large section of the press, and in Parliament. The Kemalists have won for themselves a respect and admiration among English people, which is the very opposite of the feelings that are entertained for the Greeks; and many thousands of British men who were in the Near East during the war returned with a liking for the former, born of a mutual respect, and a dislike and contempt for the latter. Mr. Lloyd George lives in an atmosphere of Gladstonian non-conformity, reinforced by personal predilections and financial interests which drive him at headlong pace along a road that is greatly to his taste. Intoxicated with power and the belief in his own infallibility and power of wizardry, he believes that he can carry the country in any direction he chooses. At his elbow is Winston Churchill, who is positively drunk with his own schemes for the aggrandisement of Empire, which include the perpetual enforcement of British domination over Turkey and the permanent occupation, to that end, of Constantinople. Lord Curzon shares all these ambitions but is less impetuous and possesses some lingering elements of diplomacy and statesmanship, though very few. The three of them have long since lost all touch with public opinion. Masters of an enormous and docile majority in Parliament, they believe themselves to be masters of the country, able to execute their autocratic decrees at their will.

Ministerial Manifesto.

It is necessary to appreciate this to realise the state of mind in which they issued their manifesto to the country last Saturday. To say that public opinion was stunned both here and in France and Italy but mildly expresses the consternation and indignation which this document provoked. It had a support of a kind in the press. There are always the tame Coalition papers which are the subsidised organs of the Cabinet, but go where one might it was impossible to find in any responsible quarter any feeling but that of amazement and indignation. And these feelings grew greater the more the full import of the policy indicated became realised. The attempt by the Government and their organs in the press to create an impression that the British garrisons in Constantinople and the Straits were in immediate danger of attack by the Kemalists; that Kemal's next objective was the seizure of the Straits and the closing of them to commerce or that the so-called "Freedom of the Straits" was in danger, made little impression. The appeal to the Dominions produced an immediate acquiescence from New Zealand and one not much less hasty from Australia, but it soon transpired that Mr. Lloyd George had made his appeal as though the Empire were in danger and carefully refrained from offering any details as to the nature of the emergency. With irrepressible audacity, he immediately cabled to Australia and New Zealand, informing them that their ready response to his appeal had been "received here with enthusiasm." He could only have found this enthusiasm in his own discussions with Mr. Winston Churchill for it was non-existent anywhere else. If he is not disillusioned by now both in regard to the attitude of the Dominions and the enthusiasm of the British public, his most suitable habitation would be a lunatic asylum. The Colonial Premiers have made it quite clear that they have no intention of joining in any such military enterprise as they now perceive the British Cabinet proposed to involve them. It is clear that now that Canada, South Africa, Australia and even New Zealand have realized how they were to be hoaxed, there is nothing but a feeling of indignation in all the Dominions at this attempt to rush them into such an amazing folly. All their Governments have asked for fuller and more precise information and the premiers have coldly reserved their opinions and decisions, with the intimation that they will require to be persuaded of a real emergency before they move further in the matter.

Defiance of Public opinion.

The state of feeling in Britain itself has been made manifest by the innumerable "Stop the War" meetings that are being held all over the country and the protests that are being made by public men of every class and description, from Labour leaders to Dukes and Generals. But the Cabinet persists in its folly. So evident and strongly manifested was public opinion within 24 hours of the issue of the manifesto that even the Coalition organs struck an apologetic note and suggested that it was not in the nature even of an unofficial document. The Cabinet promptly repudiated this suggestion and issued an official statement to the effect that the manifesto was issued with the approval of all the ministers then in London, which of course included all the leading ministers. How far this defiance of the country will be carried remains to be seen. Today the Prime Minister is to receive a deputation of Labour Leaders who will wait upon him with the object of solemnly protesting against the country being involved in any risk of warlike operations. Whether his answer will be a fresh note of defiance or an attempt to retrace his steps will be known to you long before these lines are read.

Curzon In Paris.

In the meanwhile Lord Curzon has been sent to Paris with the object of endeavouring to bring the French Cabinet to a better appreciation of the British point of view, as represented by himself and his colleagues. That he will meet with any success is not to be supposed. The French Government, and with them the Italian, have made their attitude very clear and uncompromising from the outset. They have no intention of interfering with Kemal Pasha in any way whatsoever. They are satisfied with Kemal's guarantee that the Straits will be open to all nations and that he is willing that they should be under international control for this purpose. Both Italy and France have withdrawn their troops from the Asiatic side of the Straits and it is due to the folly of the British Cabinet that British troops remain there alone against the risk of a single-handed collision with the Kemalist troops, which may occur at any moment. The demand that these British troops should also be withdrawn, which is strongly voiced by Lord Rothermere's journals, undoubtedly represents the opinion of the country, but there is a report this morning, that Lord Curzon's offer to do this in return for French naval co-operation in guarding the Straits has been repudiated with promptitude by his colleagues in London and it is suggested that his resignation as a consequence is imminent. The gravest news today, however, is the statement made to Mr. Ward Price by Hamid Bey, the Angora representative at Constantinople that Kemal Pasha is resolved, whatever happens to cross the Straits in order to rescue the oppressed Moslem population of Thrace. He will not, says Hamid Bey, fire upon the Allies unless he is fired upon first in an attempt to prevent him from carrying out his project. If any such attempt is made it will come from the British and should such an untoward event come to pass it will put to the final test Mr. Lloyd George's capacity to make war against the country's wish. Not even for the preservation of the blessed "Freedom of the Straits" will British men and women sacrifice willingly a single soldier and should hostilities be brought about by persistence in the folly of the Cabinet, it is not too much to say there will be something like a revolution in the country. Labour will act solidly in the prevention of a single ship leaving the country with men or munitions. Should things come to this pass or not, one thing is certain the Lloyd George Cabinet has signed its own death warrant and whatever Government comes to power the country will never again trust its destinies to one in which Lloyd George, Churchill and Curzon hold sway.

THRACE TO BE RESTORED

(Continued from previous page.)

his Allied colleagues, has left for Mudania.

ISMET PASHA'S ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S WIRELESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

Following the British Cabinet meeting at which Sir Charles Harington's report of the proceedings at Mudania was considered Lord Curzon proceeded this afternoon to Paris. It had been arranged that he should meet M. Poincare at eleven o'clock to-night. It is desired that the two ministers should consider the lines of common policy in view of the new demands propounded by the Turks which led to the suspension of the Conference at Mudania. The object of the Mudania meeting which the Allied note had emphasised was to secure Turkish withdrawal from the Neutral Zone together with the Greek withdrawal from Thrace, east of the Maritza line. The nationalist envoys at Mudania, however, evaded these fundamental points and sought to raise a number of future political issues which had nothing to do with the Mudania meeting but which are subjects for consideration by the Allied High Commissioners in preparation for a full peace conference. Ismet Pasha even introduced in the discussion an element, which can only be described as threatening, by declaring that unless all demands were conceded he would attack the Allied forces. Such a statement by Ismet is of course in complete disagreement with Mustapha Kemal's recent declaration that he would not attack the Allied troops. As the Turks seemed to show no comprehension of the real objects with which the Mudania Conference was intended to deal it was useless to proceed further and Gen. Harington and other Allied generals returned to Constantinople to consult their respective Governments. Despite the fact that the Mudania Conference was to have consisted exclusively of exchanges on military matters between the generals, Hamid Bey the Constantinople Nationalist representative and various other political officials of the Angora Government put in an appearance. Franklin Bouillon was also present. Gen. Harington has returned from Constantinople to Mudania in the Warship "Iron Duke", but before going into the conference will await instructions which the Cabinet will send him subsequent to the meeting of Lord Curzon and M. Poincare.

SERIOUS SITUATION.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The British Government take a most serious view of the Near East situation and says that the Turkish Thracian demands are impossible.

COMPLETE DEADLOCK AT MUDANIA

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The situation in the Near East is officially described as very serious and a complete deadlock has been reached. The Government, howevere, is doing its utmost to maintain peace and complete Allied accord. The Cabinet which met this morning has now received full reports from General Harington. No fresh instructions have been sent from London, but Constantinople has been informed of Lord Curzon's visit to Paris, the result of which will be awaited.

It is stated in the Government circles that the Turks are asking for an immediate occupation of East Thrace without guaranteeing the safety of the minorities.

KEMALISTS' ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Constantinople.—The root of the trouble in Mudania appears to be the Turks' dissatisfaction with the indefinite nature of the Allies' promises to use their inbuence to secure the restoration of Thrace. Throughout the negotiations the Kemalists have shewn indifference to the questions of detail and they have continually pressed for something more tangible in black and white, culminating in the demand that the Turkish gendarmerie be permitted to occupy the region; otherwise, they profess their readiness to have recourse to other means. The Greek generals who have arrived at Mudania, have not met the Turks, but have conferred with the Allied generals afloat.

TURKISH THRACIAN DEMAND.

Constantinople.—Meeting of the Allied High Commissioner and the Generals last evening discussed the situation which they referred to their Government, but, in consequence of the bad communications' delaying the latters' replies, the Angora authorities were requested to postpone this afternoon's meeting until this evening.

An official statement explaining the hitch declares that the Turks have demanded that their troops should be allowed to enter East Thrace immediately their administation is established, namely, in a month's time. Discussion arose whether the Turks should be allowed to enter Thrace before the signature of a peace treaty.

GREEKS RESPONSIBLE.

In connexion with the breakdown of the Mudania conference, it is significant that the French newspapers display tendency to throw some blame for the present situation on the Greeks. According to the "Le Journal" General Pelle has telegraphed to Quai d'Orsay depicting the attitude of the Greeks very unfavourably, and he declares that the fear of trouble in Thrace is by no means groundless. The Greeks have already burnt down some fifty villages in Thrace. According to the "Le Matin", the French Government has received advice that the Greek delegate refused to agree to any concession in Thrace.

GREEK MINISTRY.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Athens.—Politis has accepted the portfolio of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

BULGARIA TO OBSERVE NEUTRALITY?

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Sofia.—In the Chamber to-day, the Acting Premier Dashkaloff, dealing with the Near East situation, denied the rumours that the Serbian or the Soviet Russian armies were going to march through Bulgaria. He declared that Bulgaria would observed neutrality. He also denied that Bulgaria contemplated modilisation. In regard to Thrace, Dashkaloff declared that Bulgaria would not disturb peace, but if it desires the inhabitants of Thrace not to be taken into account, it was certain that disturbances would break out in Balkans. It was their duty to proclaim the necessity of the Balkans peoples' enjoying self-determination.

SULTAN'S "ABDICATION."

ANOTHER CONTRADICTION.

The Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, issues the following to the Press, dated 7th October:—

We have already published reply of His Excellency Foreign Minister Constantinople regarding the false news conveyed by Reuter's Agency about His Imperial Majesty Khalifat-ul-Muslimeen, Sultan Waheedudden Mohammed Khan VI's reported abdication, in favour of the Heir-Apparent. We have now received the following cablegram from His Holiness Nouri Effendi Sheikhul Islam, Constantinople, in replying to our cablegram sent to him in order to ascertain the correct information:—

"Constantinople,
3rd October, 1922.

"Khatri.
Secretary, Khilafat, Bombay.

There is no foundation of the Reuter's communication regarding His Imperial Majesty the Sultan's abdication.

Nouri, Sheikhul Islam."

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

TO MEET IN DELHI ON 17TH INST.

The Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, writes:—

"We have already announced that the next meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee will be held in Delhi on the 17th instant. This meeting is most important, and all members are earnestly requested to attend unfailingly. The agenda has already been issued. This meeting is specially held to consider the present Turkish situation. Besides the meeting of the Working Committee, which was postponed on the 6th ulto. will be held on the 16th instant, at Delhi."

NO MORE GAMBLING.

WHAT PROMINENT BRITISHERS THINK.

(Continued from Near East Supplement.)

Arthur Henderon, M.P.:—"War is an unwarrantable crime. The Government's policy of ignoring the people, Parliament and the Allies is a colossal blunder.

"Organised Labour must answer with a speedy and effective 'No!' Protest meetings must be held everywhere immediately, and a National Conference decide on necessary future action."

J. H. Thomas, M. P.: "I hope we shall hear no more of Labour's unfitness to govern. If ever there was an illustration of the danger of the country being plunged into war by the indecisive and vacillating policy of the Government, the Near East difficulty is that illustration.

"Those of us who are in touch with the masses in the country can give a very clear and decisive answer to the talk of war. Our people don't want it and won't have it.

"We are going to back neither the Greek nor the Turk in their internal squabble. That the freedom of the Straits is necessary all are agreed, but it doesn't require a war to bring it about.

"The S O S to the Colonies was not only a blunder, it was a humiliation.

"Personally, I should like to see Parliament summoned."

Jack Mills, M.P.: "The war that was to end war has instead, like all wars, only sown seed for future wars."

Neil Maclean, M.P.:—"Parliament should meet at once, and all Labour's forces be organised to prevent war.

"To take Constantinople from Turkey would be as big an outrage on Moslem feelings as to take the Vatican from the Catholics."

Ben Turner (Yorkshire Textile president) has sent the following telegram to the Prime Minister: "Stop any talk of war; use the League of Nations. Labour is opposed to all war."

Mardy Jones, M.P.:—"A single British life is too precious to waste on a chimerical 'Freedom of the Straits.'"

Holford Knight:—"Until we smash this Government of Big Business, which deflects public policy for private interests, the peace of the world is in jeopardy."

George Oldfield:—"Now is the time for every influence—political, Labour, and religious—to be exerted to secure peace."

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS OPPOSE WAR

Scottish I.L.P.—The Executive, at a special meeting last night, called on the Labour Party to oppose all Government proposals for war, and, if necessary, to obstruct all war motions in the House of Commons.

Communist Party.—The E.C. has approached the Labour Party with a view to the summoning of a national working-class conference to effect united opposition against the Cabinet's plotting.

It protests against the whole theory of "mandates" as applied to the "subject peoples"; calls for the restoration of Constantinople and Adrianople to Turkey; demands self-determination for India and Egypt; approves the uprising of the Moslems throughout the world; calls for a vigorous party campaign against the British Cabinet, and urges any of its members, who may be called up on "Reserve", to join in order to educate the soldiers as to the causes of the war.

Poplar.—The Borough Council's Works Committee has passed a resolution opposing this country's entering into any war, and condemning the dispatch of troops to the war zone. The Mayor is calling town's meetings for Monday next on the subject.

Southwark Labour Party.—Joint Council of Labour Movement called upon "to give a lead to the workers on the threatened war."

National Unemployed.—All branches have been urged to organise "Stop the War" demonstrations, and the National Committee declares its opposition to the Cabinet's policy, and to any attempt "to use hunger as a recruiting sergeant."

Nottingham.—Wollaton Ward Labour Party calls on Parliament to reassemble immediately.

Textile Unions.—The Council of the National Association of Unions in the textile trade has passed a resolution pledging itself to frustrate the Government's "mad and idiotic policy."

Hackney I.L.P.—Public protest meeting in open-air carried resolution hostile to the Coalition Cabinet.

BRITISH LABOUR AND WAR.

It seems incredible, writes the "Herald", that the Government can have tried to rush the country into war over the possession of Constantinople and the domination of the Dardanelles by British warships. Yet of this Government we ought by this time to have learned to believe anything.

Whether the statement of its intentions, which has so painfully alarmed public feeling, was meant for a deliberate challenge or merely as a bluff, it was a crime as well as a folly. After the Premier's rhapsodies about the hatefulness of war it comes also as a shock, even to those who know him best. Probably Mr. Churchill's mischievous hand had a good deal to do with it.

The business of all who honestly hate war is now to undo the mischief. Already the voice of Labour is making itself heard. To-morrow the General Council of the Trades Union Congress meets most opportunely, and it would be very useful if the National Joint Council, which represents the Labour Party and the Congress, could come together also, in order to record the resolve of the workers that this madness shall be suppressed.

The Council of Action prevented war with Russia two years ago. There is equal need for a like determination now.

GREEKS AND NEUTRAL ZONE.

It is assumed that the conference will be convened jointly by the Allied Powers.

Lord Curzon's brief message was received by Ministers with great satisfaction. Further information is awaited and Ministers will meet again today with fuller knowledge of the arrangements concluded in Paris. Last night it was not known in Downing Street whether the objects of Lord Curzon's mission had been fully attained or whether further conferences with M. Poincare would be necessary. In official quarters it was again insisted that the Government are determined to maintain the freedom of the Straits and the neutrality of the Asiatic shores commanding them. This renewed declaration accompanied the following official statement denying that the Chanak area of the neutral zone has ever been occupied by Greek troops:—

It has been stated in Turkish unofficial declarations and in the foreign Press that the Greeks have at some time or other been in occupation of the so-called Chanak neutral zone.

The facts are as follows:—

The Chanak zone was, by agreement with the Allies, occupied by British troops immediately after the Armistice, a British base being formed at Chanak. It has been continuously occupied ever since.

In May, 1921, the Allies issued a proclamation declaring their neutrality in any further Greco-Turkish operations, and defining areas in which the British were in military occupation. One of these areas was the Chanak zone. The proclamation added that in this area the armed forces and all inhabitants should conform to all the principles of neutrality in respect of the war between Greece and Turkey.

The neutrality of this zone has been maintained consistently against the Greeks, although the latter have on several occasions complained that Turkish bands formed in the British area to attack them and took refuge there after carrying out raids in Greek territory. The Greeks asked permission to follow these bands into the British zone, but this permission was invariably refused.

At the end of May, 1922, Greek patrols crossed the neutral line in pursuit of brigands. On meeting British troops they immediately withdrew. This is believed to have been the only occasion on which Greek forces have crossed the neutral line.

The Government has no confirmation of the reports that Turkish Nationalist troops have invaded the neutral zone nor of Turkish cavalry being on the outskirts of Bigha.

The Prime Minister has received a personal message from Lord Plumer, who is in Constantinople, saying he is much impressed with the manner in which the British High Commissioner, General Harington, the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces, and Vice-Admiral Brock are working together, and that they inspire great confidence.—"Times."

ALMOST AN ULTIMATUM.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" wrote on Sept. 17:—

The tone of the British statement has, therefore, caused no little surprise and uneasiness. It is considered to amount almost to an ultimatum to the Angora Government calculated to provoke a course of action which, in the French view, they have had hitherto no intention of pursuing. The provocative nature of the statement, it is pointed out, is strongly emphasized by the British invitation to Greece to share in the defence of Constantinople and the Straits, which must be irritating to the Turks, and convince them of the hostility of the British Government to Turkish aspirations.

On the other hand, fear is expressed that doubts may be inspired in the Turkish mind of the sincerity of the French attitude towards Turkey, and thus France might find herself in a false position from which she might find it difficult to extricate herself. The French Government is therefore urged to lose no time in again making her position plain. She does not want war with Turkey and sees no necessity for it, and she is not disposed to allow herself to be dragged further than she intended to go.

The French Government also finds itself faced with a dilemma which arises out of the British suggestion that Rumania and Yugo-Slavia should be admitted to the proposed Conference to study the terms of peace. The interests of Rumania and Yugo-Slavia in Thrace and their desire to prevent the joining up of Bulgaria with Turkey would obviously impel them to throw their weight into the scales in favour of the possession of Thrace by Greece, and the claims of the Turks which France has obliged herself to uphold would be prejudiced from the outset.

AN UNCERTAIN POSITION.

France has her own views about Turkey, but she is also a friend of the Little Entente. Her position in such a Conference would scarcely be enviable. It is felt that action must be diplomatic rather than military, and that diplomatic action will suffice. Any interpretation of the French reply to the British communication on the freedom of the Straits which should go beyond this is to be deprecated.

There is every desire to hold the natural exultation of the victorious Turks in check, but it is believed that to appear to take up an attitude of hostility and of menace may have deplorable consequences. Constantinople should go to the Turks as promised, though it is recognized that this restoration should follow a general agreement on the whole question—which now really resolves itself into the question of Thrace.

Difficult as the Thracian problem is, it is not considered insoluble if the parties are approached in the right spirit. According to information received in Paris, Yugo-Slavia would not be opposed to a common Turco-Bulgarian frontier, provided that no extension of Bulgarian territory is sanctioned in the treaty of peace. Rumania, however, could not contemplate such a solution without alarm. Both Rumania and Yugo-Slavia have reason to dread the menace of another Balkan War, which, it is considered, will inevitably follow a conflict between Turkey and the Allied Powers, and they look to France to exercise a moderating influence to prevent such a catastrophe.

M. Ninchitch, the Serbian Minister for Foreign Affairs, who is in Paris, declares that Yugo-Slavia is on good terms with the Turks. As soon as France and Great Britain have reached an accord on the re-establishment of the Turkish frontier in Europe, Yugo-Slavia will accept their decision in good faith as a sufficient guarantee. The population of Yugo-Slavia remains perfectly calm, and asks only for peace in the Near East. M. Franklin Bouillon, who negotiated the Angora-French Agreement, was received by M. Poincare yesterday.

CHALLENGE TO ASSEMBLY.

MR. GINWALLA ON GOVT. COMMUNIQUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 6.

Mr. Ginwala, Chief Whip of the Democratic Party, whose joint manifesto with Mr. Rangachariar was the subject of a recent Government communique has made a statement to the Press pointing out that the Government communique appeared to fog the issue. The centre of the controversy had shifted from the merits of the rejection to the position of the Assembly *vis avis* Executive Government under the Reforms, and this part had not been answered by the Government. The Governor-General's action was likely to impress the popular mind with unreality of the Assembly as a factor in the legislative machinery and may not therefore, attract the best men in future. Moreover the action was apt to be misunderstood as a challenge to the Assembly to make full use of its powers which if taken up might lead to unpleasant consequences.

PRESIDENCY JAIL,

SITUATION QUIET.

FIND OF DANGEROUS WEAPONS AND DRUGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 6.

The situation in the Presidency Jail is quiet and prisoners appear to be in good temper but they are still locked up. It is understood that the armed police and the European sergeants who are guarding the premises will be withdrawn after the resumption of normal work, Dr. H. A. Young, Superintendent of Jail, has been working hard to get everything in perfect order. Workshops are being dug up and as a result of the search which is being carried on it is reported that money, some dangerous weapons, and intoxicating drugs have so far been discovered. It is expected that after the search is over, work will be resumed.

DELHI CONFERENCE.

MRS. BESANT'S STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 6.

Dr. Annie Besant, Secretary, Convening committee of the proposed Delhi Conference has issued a statement in the course of which she says:—

The holding of the Conference in Delhi will be shortly after the beginning of the next meeting of Indian Legislature in which a general outline of the constitution for India shall be suggested for public discussion and criticism. The Conference should mark out necessary subjects entering into such outline and allocate these to a sub-committee chosen from among its members with power to co-opt. This sub-committee is to collect materials and to embody necessary details in notes to be laid before the Conference to be held later at a place and on a date to be fixed by it. That adjourned Conference will draw up a programme on proposed convention on which a mandate of electors will be sought. The basis for discussion at the Conference will be:—"(A) The future constitution of India should be framed by a convention formed on essentially non-party lines consisting of members of India and of provincial legislatures, such convention having power to co-opt non-members of legislatures, (2) That the convention shall formulate a scheme of responsible Government that shall comprise complete provincial autonomy placing in the hands of the ministers responsible to legislature of all subjects now controlled by the Governor-General-in-Council except foreign affairs (including Indian States), army and navy, the two last named being taken over by the Indian Cabinet when India is sufficiently consolidated to control defence. It is further suggested that the Secretary of State for India should bear the same relation to India as the Secretary of State for Colonies bears to self-governing dominions and that India Council should cease to exist. Further, that foreign affairs should be relegated to Imperial Council in which all self-governing Dominions including India would be represented." We propose that points on which the mandate from electors shall be sought shall be made familiar to them by a steady educative propaganda. The electors must decide whether they will continue in the present condition of unrest while slow and partial reforms are conceded, or will empower those they elect to shape India's constitution flexible enough to allow of modifications which will grant her freedom within her own borders once for all as an equal partner in the Commonwealth of free nations.

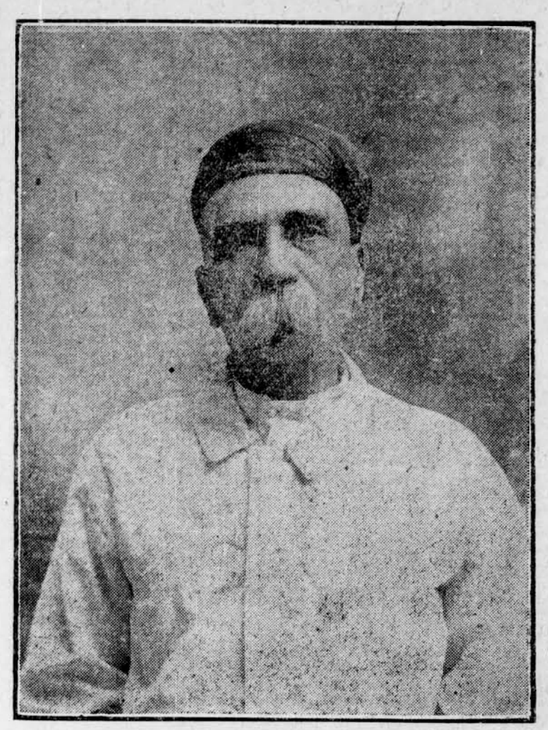
MYSORE NEWSPAPER BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, Oct. 6.

Practically the whole day was devoted to the discussion of the draft official Bill to amend the Mysore Newspaper Regulation. Of 108 members over forty took active part in opposing the various sections of the new Bill. A majority were unanimously of opinion that the draft Bill was more elastic therefore more drastic than the one to be repealed and given the choice they would prefer the old Bill. After four hours discussion the Dewan closed the debate observing that the subject being one of utmost importance he was not in favour of pressing the Bill in view of the volume of opposition at the present stage. While the Dewan did not think it correct to assume that the draft Bill before the House would stifle journalism in the State he assured the Government were for giving a full measure of liberty to the press and welcomed all fair criticisms. All the same he was of the opinion that some kind of control over the press was necessary and when the old Bill was repealed some new Bill would be presented before the legislative Council and on behalf of the Government Dewan accepted the suggestion of referring any such Bill to a special committee of representatives.

A FRIEND OF THE BLIND.



The Late Dr. Nilkanthrai Dayabhai Chatrapati, L. M. & S.

Dr. Nilkanthrai, the late Principal of the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Bombay, who passed away at his residence in Ahmedabad at the ripe age of 68 on the 11th September, 1922, began his life as a medical man by starting a charitable dispensary of the late Rao Bahadur Ranchhodlal Chhotalal, C.I.E., under his fostering care, this dispensary soon developed into a hospital known as the Ranchhodlal Chhotalal Dispensary. Dr. Nilkanthrai's abilities and his wide sympathies for the poor soon made him a popular doctor and drew the attention of Dr. John Robb, Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad, who induced the Government to transfer his services to the B. J. Medical School of Ahmedabad as teacher of Anatomy and Physiology and Superintendent of the Hostel. In this capacity he worked for about 12 years. During his time Dr. Nilkanthrai took an active interest in the then movements for the spread of education and temperance in Ahmedabad. He also wrote two popular scientific boons in Gujarati known as "Stri Mitra" and "Arogyata-na Mul Tatvo." The former places within easy reach of Gujarati women useful elementary medical knowledge and the latter deals with the elementary principles of health. With a view to help the cause of Temperance, he wrote a small pamphlet called "Daroo, and teni Tan, Man and Dhan ooper asar," (i.e. Liquor, and its effects upon body, mind and wealth).

Hardly had Dr. Nilkanth put in eleven years of useful work and when he was in the prime of youth, the greatest calamity that can befall a young man made him lose his sight at the early age of 37 in the year 1893. This made him retire from that field of usefulness where his simple genial ways, his large heart and sympathy for the poor and the distressed during the short space of time had earned him the esteem of the poor and the rich alike. His old sick mother, a lady of no mean education, had early implanted the first principles of morals again strove strenuously to impress upon him the justice of never questioning the ways of the Maker. Her words of wisdom from the Hindoo Scripture encouraged him not a little and he reconciled himself to his fate. He gave up worrying himself and engaged a sighted reader and thus kept himself well informed of current events and with his assistance began popular, scientific and other articles for the Gujarati Monthlies and wrote books. He also, in company with Dr. Joseph Benjamin, carried on a temperance campaign by delivering lectures amongst the working classes and the untouchables.

Whilst Dr. Nilkanthrai was thus leading a useful life in spite of his blindless, one noon he received from Dr. John Robb, the "Life of Dr. T. R. Armitage," the well-known friend and benefactor of the Blind. This brought him in touch with the British and Foreign Blind Association of England, and he came to know of what was being done for the Blind in Great Britain and Ireland and other European Countries, and Japan. He then studied and mastered the Braille system of reading and writing for the Blind. Soon the thought of educating and improving the miserable lot of hundreds similarly affected countrymen of his entered his mind. With the help given by H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda he paid a visit to a small Missionary School for Blind Christians at Amritsar and after his return from Amritsar he adopted the English Braille to meet the requirements of Gujarati and Marathi Alphabets. Shortly after, he started a small school for the blind at his own residence and conducted it for a few years. When the citizens of Bombay, on the death of Queen Victoria, decided to open a school for the blind, in her memory, Dr. Nilkanthrai was invited to be its first principal. He worked this institution to the entire satisfaction of the Managing Committee and the public, and the school for the blind now so well-known as the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind was put on a permanent footing. This school for the blind, where he worked for about 20 years, is a living testimony of the service rendered by him to his equally distressed brothers.

Besides his work in connection with the School for the blind he has written several books in Gujarati such as "Stree Mitra" (Woman's Friend),—"Arogyata-na Mool Tstyo" (principles of Hygeine) "Madan-ni-Mavajata" (care of the Sick), "Hoosehold Chemistry," "Raw Prodhcts of India."

During the last few years of his life he felt the necessity of providing an after-care institution for the pupils that left the blind school after finishing their education in the Blind School and he started a Blind Home with the help of his assistant teacher, Mr. Shivlal M. Shaha in Bombay. Little after this he came in touch with Mr. C. G. Henderson, Collector of Bijapur and hey have sarted an Association for the prevention, cure and relief of blindness, an institution known as the Blind Relief Association which is doing useful work by preventing and reducing blindness. It has opened relief centres at Chalisgaon, Bijapur and and other places. Its chief features are that it seeks out the blind and sufferers from diseases of the eye from the remotest corners of the villages and places within their reach up-to-date medical and surgical relief at these relief centres. But before he could develop these institutions, about a year and a half ago he began to suffer from vertigo due to ear—trouble from which he was suffering for over 30 years, and he was forced to go on leave about a year ago.

In the month of August 1921, when the blind doctor bid fare well to the blind boys of the school, all those that were there experienced the fatherly love and esteem in which not only the public but even the staff of the school held him.

His was a long and tedious illness. Never, however, did he signify the least trace of that anxiety or pain at the close of a life which he all along told his people was coming. Even during the second attack of vertigo which he had in Bombay about two months ago while he was staying with his second son, his desire to serve the blind was even then as keen as ever.

Thus lived and died one of the greatest sons of Gujerat, if not of India. His was a simple, quiet, unostentatious life, never caring for fame or fortune which goad many on. Duty towards his fellowmen, the children of the common Father, as his mother had so early and all along taught him, made him face and overcome all difficulties without wavering.

CUTCHERY BUILDINGS BURNT AT ABBOTTABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

Information has been received that at Abbottabad in the North-West Frontier Provinces the Central block of Cutchery Buildings was destroyed by a fire resulting in the loss of one lakh of rupees. Practically all English records were burnt but the Treasury and its contents escaped damage.

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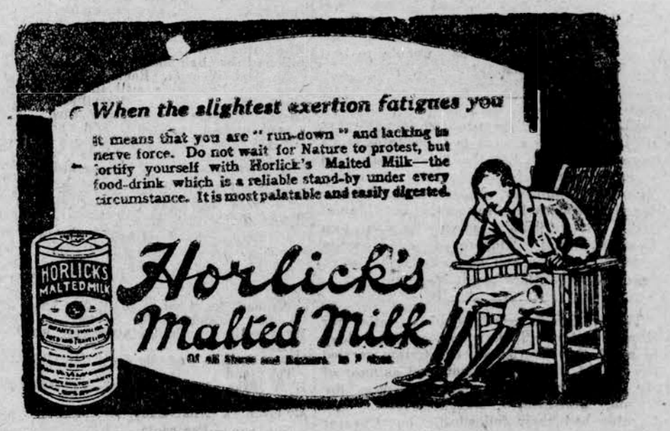
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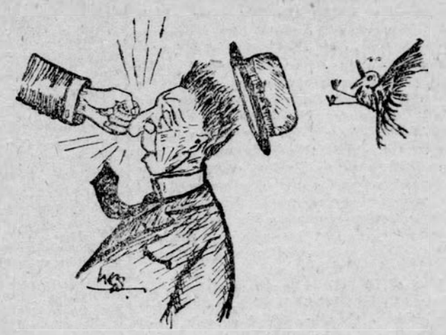

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LOK - TILAK

Mr. SURRENDRANATH BANERJEA writes: This is to certify that I know Mr. Wagh and regard him as an eminent Sculptor. I have seen some of the busts executed by him, they, in my opinion, will stand comparison with similar work done by any European Sculptor.—22nd June, 1915.

Mr. SATYENDRANATH TAGORE writes:—This is to certify Mr. Wagh has executed a plaster bust of my brother, Rabindranath Tagore, which shows much more than average merit and is in fact a much better likeness than the last one done by a European Sculptor. Mr. Wagh holds several certificates for good work done by him and deserves encouragement.—16th May, 1915.

Mrs. BEASANT writes:—The Bust of Lok Tilak is an admirable and vivid likeness and is the best in my opinion. The bust of Sir Rabindranath Tagore, made by Mr. Wagh is also a pleasing likeness.

WAGH SCULPTURE

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POONA RACING SEASON.

NINTH EXTRA MEETING.

CHUMMY WINS THE DONCASTER PLATE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Yesterday saw the last of the Poona Racing Season with the holding of the 9th Extra Meeting. As anticipated the attendance was enormous. tre totalizators were besieged by an eager crowd which was determined to make or break on the last day; but to judge by the result it did not look as if the public had the best of it. The weather was warm and sunny throughout. There was eight events and except in three races the fields were not large. The racing authorities very properly started the first race with the Coventry Steeplechase in which only four started. This is how it should be, for, with the exception of a small section of the public who take an interest in such sport the majority do not take much interest in such steplechasing as was seen in Poona this season. The public regretted much that these events were not made to start at the beginning of a meeting and the Bombay contingent especially missed many interesting races from a punter's point of view owing to early starts on a crowded programme.

The second race of the day was the Deccan Plate of 1½ miles for Countrybreds in which only six started. This proved an upset as Jovial the favourite placed third. The winner turned out to be Mountain Apple who beat Steel Blue carrying 11-4. These Countrybdeads are proving a curious problem to the racing authorities. From the experience gathered during the season it looks as if Countrdbreads with rare exceptions can only run in their own class. Jovial and Steel Blue can win and place with heavy imposts in their own class but are unable to secure places with bottom weights when running with horses in the 3rd Division. Mountain Apple who won the race naturally paid a large dividend as he has so often run in the ruck that nobody even thought of his presence in the race.

Four declined in the October Plate of 6 furlongs leaving a field of fourteen to start. In this crowd Daphnis, Britomart, Nurse Bobs, Carton Pierre and Over Seas were well backed. The result proved a dead heat between Daphnis and The Minx for first honour and Woorali placed second and First Grade third. It was an exciting race down the straight but with all his fine egorts Thompson was unable to beat Herbert on Daphnis.

The Goodbye Plate was the fourth event of the day. Peninsula declining nine were left to start. In this small field several candidates found supporters. Tipperary, Cummer, Mandil and Brindisi found considerable support, but Mandil had a lot in hand when he won from Cummer, while Tipperary once again proved the poor condition he is in when he could only place an indifferent third

The Khandwa Plate of 1½ miles for Horses in the 3rd Division was a handicap in which the unfortunate Roi Grison carried top weight. It was a poor field as most of the stadters were indigerent performers. Ro Grison, Heir-at-Law, Beggar Prince and Curator had their following, but Curator proved the best of the lot by beating Bathurst easily. Roi Grison again came fourth. It is possible that by this time the handicapper is convinced that he has over estimated this horse all along.

Chummy who won the Doncaster Plate of 5 furlongs was fancied by very many people though in this field of thirteen more than eight horses received considerable support. Murmansk who won easily the other day attracted most attention and Belle Voyageuse II, Footpedal, Mimi, Whit Week, Trostan and Joy Girl were by no means neglected, but Chummy as we have stated is a terribly fast customer over this distance and those who remembered that were rewarded by seeing him beating Joy Girl who was well spoken of by experienced sportsmen. Madam Sze who in England has established a record for long distances placed third in this short race and a dividend of 10 to 1 was returned for place money. Mimi, Whit Week, and Trostan proved that they have had enough of racing this season and it is just as well that they will be eased offtill the next preparation for the incoming Bombay season.

The Final Plate of 1 mile for horses in the 2nd Division fittingiy brought the meeting and the season to a close. The public pinned their faith on Arvil, Latiff, Desert Flour and Rose Hill. This shows that it was an open race and Rose Hill who has been running very consistently this season beat Dunbar after a fine race. Arvil who has been showing very good form this season ran very disappointingly, and Nevermind in our opinion was not generously treated in the handicap.

In the Lonsdale handicap there was an objection raised against Whispering who won. The objection was upheld and the race was given to Vale of York.

Details:—

THE COVENTRY STEEPLECHASE.—Distance about 2½ miles.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. (Handicap for Horses III Div.)

Mr Sword's CORKSCREW, 9-2, Lyster ... 1
Mrs C N Wadia's QUEEN OF POLAND, 10-4, B D Lyons 2
Capt F U Spooner's TUGBOAT, 11-12, Capt Newill 3

Also ran:—Major Saxham.

The race:—Major Saxham led off for a while with Queen of Poland second, Tugboat third and Corkscrew fourth. At the 5th hurdle Queen of Poland took command and was jumping well. The latter kept up the command right up to the Prince of Wales drive when he fell, bringing down also Major Saxham. The race was now between Tugboat and Corkscrew, the former having a good lead. Corkscrew however made up ground and was chasing the leader. Nearing home Tugboat fell, leaving Corkscrew to win as he liked. The riders of Queen of Poland and Tugboat remounted and finished the course.

Time:—4 mins. 59 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 65-8; Places Rs. 23 and Rs. 19-8.

Favourite:—Major Saxham.
Trainer:—A. Templeman.

THE DECCAN PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs 300. (Handicap for Country-Breds.)

Mr Vernon's MOUNTAIN APPLE, 7-2, Sherwood 1
Mr Heath's STEEL BLUE, 11-4, McPherson 2
Mr Heath's JOVIAL, 9-5, Burn 3
Lt-Col Ikbal Mahomed Khan's SWEET APPLE, 8-2, Buckley 4

Not run:—Come On.

Also ran:—Better Hope and Cuidon.

The race:—Steel Blue gave trouble. A good start saw Mountain Apple and Better Hope go to the front, followed by Cuidon, Steel Blue, Sweet Apple and Jovial. The leaders led throughout in unchanged order, till the 4th furlong where Steel Blue and Jovial moved up. At the turn Mountain Apple and Better Hope were in front of the field. In the straight Mountain Apple increased her lead and though hotly challenged by Steel Blue, won a fine race by half a length, one and a half lengths 2nd and 3rd, head 3rd and 4th.

Time:—2 mins. 12 2/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 324; Places Rs. 84-8 and Rs. 35-8.

Favourites:—Jovial, Steel Blue and Cuidon.
Trainer:—T. Harrison.

THE OCTOBER PLATE.—Distance 6 Fur.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs 500. (Terms for Horses III Div.)

H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's DAPHNIS, 9-4, Herbert 1*
Mr Cannon's THE MINX, 7-10, Thompson 1*
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's WOORALI, 8-8, Purtoosingh 3
Mr R E S's FIRST GRADE, 9-4, McPherson 4

*Dead-heat.

Not run:—King of the Ring, Balline, Sunnygama and Rivolette.

Also ran:—Zigomar, Britomart, Meg Merrilies, Nurse Bobs, Carton Pierre, Lord Jim, Overseas, Florella, Pin Money.

The race:—They got away on level terms. The Minx flashing out immediately in front followed by Britomart, First Grade, Nurse Bobs and Woorali. Racing past the 4 furlong The Minx was still in front, Daphnis, First Grade and Meg Merrilies being her closest attendants. At the turn Daphnis moved up, and as the field entered the straight The Minx and Daphnis fought it out neck-to-neck resulting in a dead-heat, one length 2nd and 3rd, 2 lengths 3rd and 4th.

Time:—1 min. 14 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 66 and Rs. 39-8; Places Rs. 41, Rs. 49 and Rs. 41.

Favourite:—First Grade.

Trainer:—E. S. Godfrey.

THE GOOD BYE PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750. (Handicap for Arabs I & II Div.)

Mr Jarulla bin Talib's MANDIL, 8-9, Harrison 1
Messrs Wahab and Shaffi's CUMMER, 7-11, Townsend 2
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's TIPPERARY, 9-0, Barnett 3
Mr Noble's BRINDISI, 7-8, Morris 4

Not run:—Peninsula.

Also ran:—Union Jack, Mentor, Shums, Hakum and Lamington.

The race:—Tipperary led from a good start with Mentor, Hakum and Cummer. At the mile Tipperary was in front, Cummer second and Lamington. At the 6th furlong Tipperary was still in front and practically led to the bend where Mandil closed up. Tipperary was the first into the straight but Mandil catching the rails overhauled the leader and won an exciting race by three and a half lengths, four lengths 2nd and 3rd, one length 3rd and 4th.

Time:—2 mins. 25 1/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 59-8; Places Rs. 21, Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 27.

Favourite:—Cummer.

Trainer:—Owner.

THE KHANDWA PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner, Rs. 2,500, second, Rs. 750; third, Rs 500. (Handicap for Horses III Div.)

Maharaj Kumar Victor Narayen of Cooch Behar's CURATOR, 8-4, Ritchie 1
Mr R E S's BATHURST, 8-11, McPherson 2
H H Maharaja of Nawanagar's BEGGAR PRINCE, 8-13, Barnett 3
Mr Gahagan's ROI GRISON, 9-0, Bowley 4

Not run:—Balline and Lady Changeful.

Also ran:—Elphene, Heir-at-Law, Royal Jewel, Glass Rock and Old Chris.

The race:—Glass Rock immediately came to the front of the field, Bathurst, Elphene, Beggar Prince, Curator and Old Chris being her nearest attendants. At the mile Glass Rock was leading with the field in the same order. At the the 5 furlong Roi Grison moved up and at the turn the order was Curator, Bathurst, Roi Grison, Beggar Prince fourth. Curator was first in the straight and easily stalled off the challenge by Bathurst winning by one and a half lengths, two and a half lengths 2nd and 3rd, head 3rd and 4th.

Time:—2 mins. 9 1/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 62; Places Rs. 24, Rs. 32-8 and Rs. 23.

Favourite:—Elphene.

Trainer:—C. Jennings.

THE DONCASTER PLATE.—Distance about 5 Fur.

Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs 1,000. (Handicap for Horses II Div.)

Mr Garda's CHUMMY, 8-0, Clarke 1
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's JOY GIRL, 7-13, Purtoosingh 2
Mr Goculdass' MADAME SZE, 8-0, Lambert 3
Mr Wesche-Dart's BELLE VOYAGEUSE, 8-11, Roberts 4

Not run:—Volsure.

Also ran:—Murmansk, Crushed Glass, Dorania, Zea, Footpedal, Mimi, Whit Week, Trostan, Golden Treasury and Allensmore.

The race:—Chummy and Zea went to the front, Joy Girl, Murmansk and Belle Voyageuse being his immediate attendants. Chummy was running prominently and kept well to the front throughout the journey. In the straight he ran out an easy winner, by one and three-quarter lengths, three-quarter lengths 2nd and 3rd, half a length 3rd and 4th.

Time:— 1 min. 1 3/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 63; Places Rs. 29, Rs. 35-8 and Rs. 100.

Favourite:—Footpedal, Murmansk and Mimi.
Trainer:—E. C. Ramshaw.

THE LONSDALE HANDICAP.—Distance 6 Fur.

Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs 1,000. (Handicap for Horses 3 years old only.)

Mr Cannon's VALE OF YORK 8-5 Barnett 1
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's STARBOARD 7-11 Purtoosingh 2
Mr Goculdass' CZARDA 8-1 Lambert 3

Not run:—Footpedal.

Also ran:—Volsure Happy Times and Whispering.

The race:—A good start:—Whispering leading with Starboard, Happy Times and Czarda last. This order was practically kept to the bend, Volsure coming out on the outside. In the straight Volsure and Whispering ran abreast, Whispering near the rails with a slight lead. As they raced past the Grand Stand, Vale of York came up with a tremendous run and beat the leaders on the post by a short head.

Time:—1 min. 13 3/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 50/8; Places Rs. 30 and Rs. 63.

Favourite:—Whispering.
Trainer:—F. W. Fletcher.

THE FINAL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. (Handicap for Arabs II Div.)

Mr Goculdass' ROSE HILL, 8-10, Lambert 1
Mr Cannon's DUNBAR 8-7 Thompson ...
Mr Noble's MARCH ALONG 8-2 Ritchie
Mr Jamal's PENINSULA 7-13 Dobie .....

Not run:—Bahadorjung, and Cummer.

Also ran:—Nevermind, Arvil, Taj, Kitchener, Winning Post, Ayr Laddie, Latiff, Reeman, Karam, Desert Flower, and Leopold.

The race:—Desert Flower was left at the start. Leopold, March Along, Arvil and Taj led together. At the 6th furlong March Along was leading with Leopold, Latiff and Reeman as nearest attendants. At the 4th furlong Arvil moved up. At the turn March Along was in command and was the first into the straight with Peninsula and Rose Hill on the rails. At the half distance Rosehill increased his pace and won a very fine race by two and a half lengths, half a length second and third, one and a half lengths third and fourth.

Time:—1 minute 53 2/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 39; Places Rs. 19 Rs. 34 and Rs. 65.

Favourite:—Rosehill.
Trainer:—A Hoyt.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

Legislation Department:—Mr. Arbuthnot, Official Member, Legislative Assembly, has resigned his seat.

Home Department:—Lieut.-Colonel H. C. Beadon, Chief Commissioner, Andamans, is granted six weeks' leave and is succeeded by Mr. J. M. Wright, Deputy Commissioner, Port Blair, who, in his turn, is succeeded by Mr. W. H. Brookes. Lieut. H. J. G. Colib reverts to Bengal Government as Assistant Commissioner in Eastern Frontier Rifles.

Finance Department:—Mr. A. B. Cockburn is posted as Assistant Accountant-General, Punjab. Mr. R. L. McKernan is posted as Deputy Accountant-General, Bombay.

Army Department:—Majors C. L. Tyrrell and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel T. C. Catty are both promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. Major C. C. Cunningham retires and is granted the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

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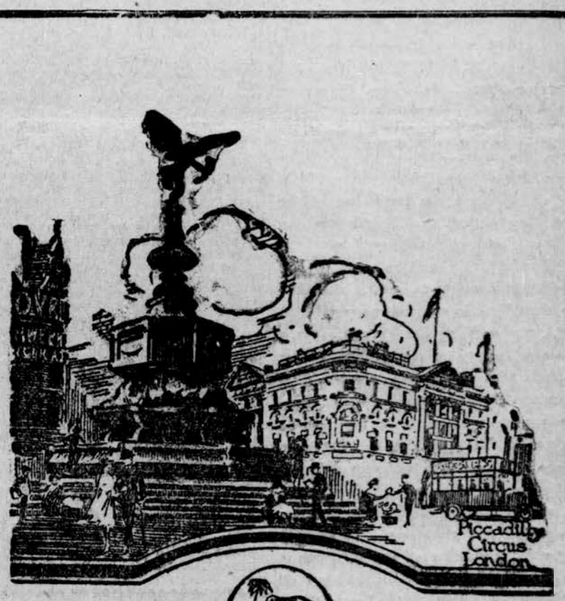

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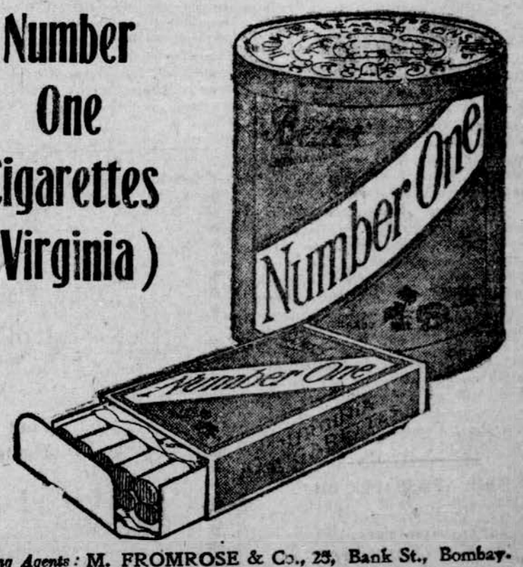

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Near East Supplement.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1922.

"BRITAIN'S MAD AND IDIOTIC POLICY"

"WITHDRAW FROM CHANAK"

"END RULE OF BLOOD AND DEATH."

NOT A MAN, NOT A GUN, NOT A SHIP!

LL. G. STILL ON THE WAR PATH.

CONDEMNATION BY BRITISH PUBLIC OPINION.

Below we publish some of the opinions and statements published in the European Press concerning the Near East situation. Only Mr. Lloyd George's intransigeance stands between Britain and an honourable Peace in the East. Lord Curzon, who was hitherto reputed to be a die-hard, has been converted by M. Poincare to the view that Mustafa Kemal should be allowed to occupy the Asiatic shore of the Straits and British troops should be withdrawn from Chanak. The Labour Movement in Britain stands for "No more gambling" with Men's Lives over the problem of Constantinople and the Freedom of the Straits. M. Poincare told the French Chamber of Deputies that no French soldier would be permitted to fight against the Turks. Mr. Lloyd George alone is in a war-like mood and persists in "Heading for Disaster." It is stated that the British Government has agreed with the Governments of the Little Entente to oppose the restoration of Constantinople to the Turks! At the moment of writing, the situation is by no means clear. A mood of suspicion has supervened, and the immediate problem is to prevent a reccurrence of the betrayal of Turkey by Britain.

END RULE OF BLOOD AND DEATH.

Mr. Clynes spoke a word that all sensible people were waiting for when he said on Saturday: "We are sick of the rule of blood and death." That is the right answer to those who are talking now about the necessity of fighting the Turks.

We must, these scare-mongers say, "guard the hallowed area of Gallipoli"; and it appears that this claptrap has made the New Zealand Government promise to despatch soldiers. We hope the people of New Zealand will think twice before they send their young men to a fresh slaughter.

Hallowed are the memories of those who gave their lives in that shamefully muddled "gamble", as Winston Churchill admitted it to be. But to pretend that the ground is sacred and that we ought to sacrifice more lives for it is meaningless, writes the "Herald."

What the name Gallipoli recalls to most people is Churchill's disastrous blunder and the mismanagement which made our losses so heavy and so unavailing. Do not let us have other memories of the same wretched kind attached to it!

General Sir Ian Hamilton sees the truth and speaks it boldly. Those who were killed in the war did not die, he declared in unveiling a memorial to some of them, in order to extort reparations or to add territory to the Empire—or, we may add, to make others fight for the "sacred" ground on which they died. They died "in the hope of killing war", says this famous soldier, and he urged his hearers to do their best to remove the causes of war.

Those causes are, first of all, ignorance and the idea that wars are forced upon peaceable nations by bloodthirsty and designing ones. That idea is proved to be rubbish as soon as we read history and see that every warring nation considers itself peaceable and believes that it has been obliged to defend itself against unprovoked attack.

The Turks believe this now. They believe, not without warrant, that an attempt has been made to break up their nation. They regard us as the instigators of the war made upon them by the Greeks.

So, unfortunately, we were, through our flighty Prime Minister, and now, if the consequence is some slight humiliation, we must bear it. "Not a man, not a ship, not a gun" ought to be the British determination. We have been led astray, but we cannot get right by fighting.

In the Near East we have no interest involved worth the throwing away of a single British or any other life. To say we are ready to quit Constantinople, but we won't go save at our own time and on our conditions, is childish. To whip up popular feeling abut the sacred soil of Gallipoli is worse.

The way to settle matters in the Near East is to discuss them round a table, as Lloyd George suggests. But that table should be the League of Nations table. If Lloyd George was in earnest the other day when he declared he would devote the rest of his life to preserving peace, let him insist that his proposed Conference shall be a League meeting, with all nations represented at it, including, of course, Germany and Russia.

This would be a real step towards abolishing the folly of war, and it would be vastly popular. Everywhere men and women are "sick of the rule of blood and death."

WITHDRAW FROM CHANAK

CURZON'S PROPOSAL TURNED DOWN.

Downing-street announced yesterday morning that, despite the French and Italian withdrawals,

"the British troops are not being withdrawn from Chanak, nor is this contemplated."

But simultaneously in Paris Lord Curzon, impressed by M. Poincare's emphatic declaration that France would not spend a penny or risk a man on any new adventure in the Near East, and would in no event employ any troops against Kemal, was proposing a saner (even if not wholly sane) policy.

The British Government, he suggested to the French Premier, and later to Count Sforza, would be content to let Kemal occupy the whole of the Asiatic side of the Straits, including Chanak.

It would be satisfied with preventing, by strong naval patrols, any attempt by the Turks to cross into Europe.

The military reinforcements now on their way would be retained on the European side.

This concession, which would have removed the danger of an immediate clash, was cordially welcomed by M. Poincare. And Lord Curzon reported to London what he had done.

Mr. Lloyd George came back hurriedly to London (he had not intended to return until to-day), and a meeting of Ministers was hastily summoned.

At that meeting it was decided to turn down Lord Curzon's proposal and to reaffirm the decision to leave the troops at Chanak.

They therefore remain with instructions to oppose a Turkish advance into "that part of the zone on the Asiatic side which commands the approach to the Straits."

Mr. Lloyd George is deliberately leaving them there, exposed to the possibility of attack from greatly superior Turkish forces.

A Paris message states that reinforcements are being landed and that the position is regarded as safe against a rush.

But the Kemalists still declare that they will occupy every point of importance, and it is clear that at any moment, whatever Kemal's own intentions, an accidental clash may come. There may be just such an "unfortunate incident" as the "Daily Herald" foreshadowed in June, 1921, when warning the Government of what its policy entailed.

If that clash comes the Government will have laid itself open to the justifiable charge of having deliberately provoked it in defiance of the protests and the advice of the whole world.

The guilt of the blood that will be shed will be directly upon the heads of the Ministers.

POINCARE-CURZON CONVERSATIONS.

The remainder of the conversation between Lord Curzon and M. Poincare was concerned with the projected conference, and with possible terms of settlement.

On the question of calling a conference, there was complete agreement. But on nothing else.

M. Poincare backed the full Kemalist demand. He wishes the restoration of Western Thrace, including Adrianople.

He even prefers—as more consistent with French ideas of the freedom of commerce—the Turkish to the Downing-street interpretation of "freedom of the Straits."

At the afternoon meeting Lord Curzon and M. Poincare were joined by Earl Beatty, Count Sforza, and the Italian Ambassador.

The Italians strongly supported M. Poincare.

Finally, the Allied Ministers agreed to postpone discussion of their differences, and to report merely that they were agreed on the calling of a conference.

The movement of troops to Constantinople goes steadily on.

Aldershot has taken on a war-time appearance of hustle; and the divisional manoeuvres have been abandoned.

Two battalions of Guards (2nd Grenadiers and 3rd Coldstreams) are expected to leave for the front to-day.

The 1st Royal Fusiliers have left Belfast, and the 1st North Staffords have sailed from Gibraltar for Constantinople.

LORD GREY'S WARNING

In a letter addressed to the "Times," Lord Grey of Falloden, former British Foreign Secretary, says:—

"The immediate question in the Near East is, indeed not one of progress; it is one of safety and of avoiding war. The situation will be lost by separate action; it may be saved by real concert between Britain and France, in which Italy would probably join.

"On Friday we were told that there was this concert between the British and French Governments. On Saturday our Government announced to the world a whole scheme of action, apparently without consultation with France. This was a terrible mistake.

"The reply of France has been the withdrawal of the French flag from Chanak.

"The mistake made by the British announcement on last Saturday must be recognised, if it is to be retrieved, but otherwise this is not the moment to dwell upon matters that cause controversy or regret.

"But if what the Government contemplates is separate action in the Near East, we may be heading for disaster.

NO FRENCHMEN TO FIGHT AGAINST KEMALISTS

In answer to a question by M. Dariac, President of the Financial Commission in the Chamber of Deputies, on September 20, M. Poincare, the Prime Minister, stated that in no case would French soldiers now stationed in the Near East be employed against the Kemalists.

FEELING IN ITALY

The Italian Government has not yet definitely decided on the policy which it will pursue in regard to the Near Eastern question as a whole, wrote the "Morning Post" correspondent at Rome, on Sept. 19. Its decision will be influenced by the Conference of Foreign Ministers now proceeding in Paris.

The Italian Government is acting, however, on the advice of its military experts concerning Chanak. These experts declare that it is technically impossible, in present circumstances, to hold the Asiatic side of the Straits by military force against the Kemalist armies, and the Government is, therefore, withdrawing its troops from Chanak, as it does not wish to imperil the prestige of the Allies.

The "Tribuna", in announcing that the Cabinet Council has decided to cooperate with the Allies in the defence of the freedom of the Straits, agrees in principle, but queries what is meant by the word "defence"—whether it means diplomatic or military. The "Tribuna" says that it realises the difficulty of answering that query, but understands that Italy has decided to concentrate at Constantinople a few troops. Italy had a clear vision of the situation and advocated a policy of peace, and France was approaching the Italian point of view, but the warlike report which had been published summarising the intentions of the British Government could not be approved in Italy, as energetic military measures might bring about serious consequences in the Balkans and also in the Moslem populations.

"THE WAY TO PEACE"

In a letter to the "Daily Herald," Lord Edward Gleichen puts the view of the Near and Middle East Association.

"The Treaty of Sevres," he says, "has not been ratified by the Powers; it is therefore not valid.

"The Turks have a perfect right to turn the Greeks out of Thrace, and the sooner, in their own interests, that the Greeks agree to a reversion of Eastern Thrace to Turkey and to the establishment of a neutral buffer state in Western Thrace, the sooner will their disasters be over.

"Constantinople should be handed over to its proper owner, and the only thing for the Allies to do is to come to an agreement with the victorious Turks by which the passage through the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus should be kept open for trade purposes.

"In that way, and in no other, lies peace."

FOCH ON CHANAK PERIL.

"The Chanak position is absolutely untenable except by very considerable forces."—Marshall Foch.

CABUL & KEMAL

THE STANDARD OF ISLAM

A telegram from Constantinople says: A message from Kabul, dated the 11th September, states that the fall of Smyrna to the Turks caused great emotion among the inhabitants there, and that a large congregation gathered in the mosque for a thanksgiving Service.

"The Emir of Afghanistan declared the day an official holiday, and addressed a long telegram to Mustapha Kemal, calling him the 'Standard of Islam.'"—Reuter.

ITALY WILL NOT FIGHT TURKEY.

"Daily Herald's" Special Correspondent telegraphs from Rome.

"Italy agrees with her Allies' view regarding the freedom of the Straits. But she thinks that Constantinople must go to the Turks.

"Italy, however, is not in the least willing to sacrifice the life of one single soldier in the event of the Turks attacking the Straits.

"This must be clear enough to our Allies. And, therefore, the report that the British Government expects the participation of the Allied troops in joint defensive action at Gallipoli and in the 'neutral zone' must be regarded—so far as Italy is concerned—as inaccurate."

This declaration was made to me to-day by a very high authority in the Italian Foreign Office.

"Italy," he continued, "regards the extension of Greeco-Turkish conflict to the Balkans as a grave danger to the general peace. That is why she proposed the Venice Conference.

"We are well aware that a conference without Russia—whose decisions would, therefore, not be binding on Russia—could not settle the problems of Constantinople and the Straits definitely.

"But Russia's admission does not depend on us. It would necessarily involve recognition of the Soviet Government, and that is not yet settled. But Italy has no objection, either to Russia's participation in the Conference, or to her recognition."

PARIS PRESS CONDEMNS BRITISH ATTITUDE

With the single exception of the "Journal des Debats", whose Greek sympathies are notorious, the whole of the Paris Press is hostile to the semi-official announcements of the British Government's intentions in the Near East, issued by Reuter yesterday.

"La Liberte" comments ironically on the fact that, at the very moment when the League of Nations is discussing disarmament at Geneva, such a call to war should come from London.

"With the possible exception of certain proclamations by Trotsky," says this organ bitterly, "no more bellicose manifesto has been circulated in Europe since 1918"; and the paper concludes with a demand that the French Government shall reply coldly to the warlike incitements of London, and shall issue a warning to Europe and to the world that "France has no soldiers for enterprises so adventurous and so ill-considered. That, in brief, it has no soldiers for this ruinous madness."

M Leon Bailly, in the "Intransigeant," describes the British Note as being equally unpleasant in text and manner. "Once again France is summoned to adopt a policy of submission," he writes, "and that in the worse possible manner, without preliminary discussion, and by confronting her with an accomplished fact."

The semi-official "Temps" makes it clear that although the French Government has already declared its willingness to assist maintaining the security of the Straits, there is a big difference between such a precautionary measure and the great military undertaking indicated in the British Note.

In this announcement, it is argued, the Kemalists can only see a threat that the British mean to impose their own conditions of peace on the Turks.

LABOUR FOR PEACE.

Speaking at a dinner under the auspices of the Municipal Employees' Association, at Holborn Restaurant, last night, J. R. Clynes, M. P., dealt with the Near Eastern question.

Bad as the position was in respect to unemployment and social conditions, he said, the incompetence of the Government in home affairs was secondary to its record of blunders in foreign policy. Leading men in the Government claimed that they were far superior to Labour in the handling of international affairs.

"We refuse to judge them by the credentials they give each other," said Clynes. "We must judge them by the results which they produce by their conduct.

"We have repeatedly warned them of the ultimate effects of their policy towards Turkey of the certainties of revolt against the divisions of Turkish territory and of the failure to make peace with that country.

"We would not make peace, so the Turks have effectively made war, and our Government, having again shown its gifts getting the country into a mess, has so far given no indication of how it will get the country out of it.

"The semi-official announcement made a few days ago can scarcely be taken as signifying the realities of Parliamentary Government in a democratic country.

"A peaceful result can be reached by using a real League of Nations, or by immediate conference which would recognise the just claims of Turkey, and adjust other issues in dispute by either agreement or arbitration."

HAMMERING THE LAST NAIL.

INTO COFFIN OF GEORGIAN GOVERNMENT

Sir A. Hamilton Grant, formerly a member of the Government of India, writes:

It is a strange irony that it should have been left to a Turkish Nationalist leader, Kental Pasha, to hammer the last nail into the coffin of the present monstrous Government of this country.

For it is incredible that a Government, even of the most limpet-like propensities, should remain in office after making their country, by an unbroken chain of blunder in foreign politics, the laughing-stock of the nations, apart from the loss of great potential advantages and the very serious development that may ensue from the present situation in the Near East.

It is not as if our responsible statesmen were not fully warned. Ever since the Armistice they have been persistently pressed by the Government of India and others to realize the position *vis-a-vis* Turkey. It has been time after time pointed out that, with our vast Moslem interests, from Egypt to the China seaboard it was essential that we should in the future, as in the past, have Islam with us and not against us; that this could only be secured by coming to terms promptly with Turkey, the leader of Islam, by treating her leniently and generously, remembering that she was rather the dupe of Germany than our voluntary enemy, by winning her friendship and goodwill, and thereby securing the good will of the other great Moslem countries that lie between the Mediterranean and the Pacific—and especially of the seventy odd million Moslems in India, whose loyalty had been so remarkable and whose soldiers had contributed so largely to our success in many theatres of war.

Had we done this, we should not only have avoided many deplorable complications in Egypt, Mesopotamia, Kurdistan, Afghanistan, and India, but we should also have built for the safeguarding of our Indian Empire and other Eastern interests a bulwark of goodwill athwart the Middle of the East.

However this may be, we are confronted with the fact that now, instead of dictating terms to the Turks, we have soberly and even humbly to consider what Kemal Pasha may have to say: that Moslem feeling is in a ferment of triumph throughout the Near and Middle East—out of all proportion, indeed, to the successes which have excited this feeling, but none the less dangerous therefore: and that the reaction of this feeling in Egypt, Mesopotamia, Afghanistan, and India may have very serious consequences.

Having brought things to this pass, can the present Government remain with any decency in office? What constructive policy have they now to offer? Is there to be more rattling of the scabbard, to be followed by another undignified climb-down—or, worse still, by military operations which may lead God knows where? Or will the present Government, now at the twelfth hour—or the eleventh has struck—attempt to do what they should have done in 1918?

Our pilots in foreign policy have dismally failed. We want new men at the helm."

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S INCORRIGIBILITY.

The "Times," in an article on "the Responsibilities of the Near East," wrote:—"Our Government must remember that for some time past the country has been awakening to the errors they have gone on committing year after year "with a light heart." Hitherto they have proved incorrigible. They have learnt nothing, even from their own egregious and palpable blunders. This

(Continued on next page.)

BRITAIN'S MAD AND IDIOTIC POLICY

(Continued from previous page.)

crisis offers them a last chance of partially retrieving themselves. They are dealing with realities. The country is watching, as it has not watched before, how they will face the facts. They have laid down their policy. They have proclaimed it in emphatic and sonorous phrase to the Turks, to their Allies, and to the world. Are they resolved enough and honest enough to adhere to it, whatever it may bring? If they are not, the sooner they don the white sheet and read their recantation the better. Sir Valentine Chirol says, in the long and searching indictment of their Near Eastern policy which we print to-day, that the worst fate of all which could befall us would be to pretend to put our foot down in the face of the victorious Turks and then to take it up again. That is manifest; but the gesture is so familiar to the Government that some fears are natural lest they should repeat it. The country would support them in a reasonable, firm, and non-provocative policy concerted, if possible, with France; but it would infallibly repudiate them were they to continue the course they have so ignominiously pursued during the last few years."

"DISHONEST POLICY."

CHIROL ACCUSES GOVERNMENT

In a letter to the "Times," Sir Valentine Chirol writes:—

In this country religion has ceased to be nationally dynamic; and it is not surprising that the British public generally should regard the Greco-Turkish conflict as a mere local episode and our interest as confined to what is vaguely called "the Freedom of the Straits."

Throughout the East, on the contrary, religion has not for a long time past been so dynamic, especially among Mahomedans, or racial hatred everywhere so fierce as it is to-day. Religion and racial hatred are combined in the spirit of revolt against the West, which has been spreading throughout Asia since the beginning of the century; and Kemalism, whether as a Turkish national movement or as a religious Caliphate movement, has come to stand for a large part of the Mahomedan world, and even of the non-Mahomedan Asiatic world, as the spearhead of Asia against the West sheltering behind Greece.

The victories of Japan over Russia some twenty years ago first shook the belief of the East in the invincible material superiority of the West. But Japan, though nearer to Asia than to Europe, stands in many ways apart from both, and it was not in her interest to assume the leadership of an Asian revolt against the West. Turkey, on the other hand, has gathered about her all that is reactionary and fanatical in that Asian revolt. Hence the enthusiasm with which her triumph on the battlefields of Asia Minor is hailed. Hence the danger which it portends for the West, and most of all for the British Empire in such close and widespread contact with the East.

It is self-evident that the recent Turkish victories, so soon after the crushing defeat inflicted, chiefly by British arms, upon Turkey during the war, will shake far more profoundly than did the Japanese victories over Russia the belief of the East in the **material superiority of the West. What is still more serious** is the fact that the circumstances which have led up to those victories, **amidst the resounding acclamations of a** large part of the East, are calculated to throw equal doubt upon the moral superiority of the West.

A QUESTION OF HONESTY.

You allowed me, Sir, to write in your columns some two years ago, that the chief danger to our position in the East was the rapidly diminishing confidence in the honesty of British policy. Everything that has happened since then has confirmed me in that view, and it seems to me impossible to review to-day the history of the last four years since the Armistice in any part of the East without being driven to the conclusion that one of the main contributory causes of the present crisis has been the dishonesty of British policy—not, indeed, always conscious and deliberate, but nonetheless disastrous, because it has been largely due to weakness and ignorance.

It was a dishonest policy to secure the often active support of the subject races of the Ottoman Empire during the war by promising to redeem them from Turkish misrule, and then to talk at large about the ancient homelands of the Turkish race. It was a dishonest policy to withdraw as soon as the war was over the bulk of our troops from Turkey under the pressure of a popular cry for demobilization and retrenchment, before having imposed upon her the acceptance of a peace which should reasonably reconcile our many conflicting pledges. Not only did we thereby encourage Turkish resistance, but exposed our Allies to the temptation, to which they in due course succumbed, of playing for their own hand and securing selfish benefits for themselves when they, in their turn, saw fit to withdraw their troops. It was a dishonest policy to put the Greeks into Asia Minor to fill the gap which we had left in the Allied front, without reckoning up the consequences and facing the possibility that we should ultimately have to give them material support, or to abandon them to their fate.

It was, for similar reasons though in a **lesser degree, a dishonest policy to bolster** up the Sultan and his Government in Constantinople quite ineffectively but just sufficiently to compromise them hopelessly with **the Turkish Nationalists. It was a still more dishonest policy to disclaim publicly any responsibility for the Greek offensive last year against Angora and at the same time to encourage it secretly by intimating to the** Greeks that our repudiation of responsibility did not mean a veto.

In other parts of the East, British policy has been tainted with the same dishonesty. In Egypt, the Milner Commission and the publication of its report led the Egyptians to believe that we at last meant to give effect there to the aspirations towards self-determination and independence which the lofty professions of our statesmen during the war had everywhere encouraged. Then the British Government turned its back on the Milner recommendations, and to-day, after another change of front, the nominal recognition of Egypt's independence has not prevented Egyptian political leaders from being tried and condemned by British Military Courts for agitation against the Egyptian Government.

A WARNING DISREGARDED.

In India, the effect of a really generous attempt to meet Indian political aspirations by great constitutional reforms has been largely nullified by the dishonest evasions to which recourse was had after the repression of the Punjab troubles of 1919 and by the conflict of views over the Turkish peace terms between the Imperial Government and the Government of India, which Lord Chelmsford and Lord Reading were allowed in turn to make public. Only a few months ago Mr. Shrinivas Shastri, on returning to Bombay after having represented India at the Imperial Conference in London and at the Washington Conference, warned British Ministers in his first public speech that the greatest danger for the British Raj was the complete loss of confidence in the British promises and pledges. But the Prime Minister disregarded that warning in the singularly ill-informed and unwise statement which he made a few weeks later in the House of Commons.

Still more dishonest has been our policy in regard at least to two out of the three principal Arab States liberated during the war from Turkish domination. We encouraged the Arabs to rise against Turkey by promising them, in effect when not in actual words, the creation of an independent Arab State. What have we done to carry out the promise? We have forced Zionism upon Palestine, where the vast majority of the population are, wrightly or wrongly, intensely hostile to that *regime;* we have assented to French domination in Syria, whose peoples, also rightly or wrongly, are equally hostile to it. In Iraq we have placed an Arab King on the throne with more or less real authority, but we still insist upon enforcing a mandate which is universally distrusted, though we recognise its futility by excluding all mention of it from the Treaty that is to regulate our future relations with Iraq Government. Still worse: as if to associate more closely the Western world with policies which are at least regarded in the East as fundamentally dishonest, the League of Nations is being invited to give its *imprimatur* to them by confirming the mandate of Palestine, Syria, and Iraq, though it is impossible to see how they can be honestly reconciled with Article 22 of the League's own Covenant, of which paragraph 5 provides that the wishes of these communities (formerly belonging to the Turkish Empire) must be a principal consideration in the selection of the mandatory.

It is certainly not British policy alone that has been dishonest, but for the dishonesty of their own policies other Western nations must bear the responsibility, and it is with our own responsibility alone that I am concerned. That we have to face ourselves, and our Government must face it without delay lest worse befall us. There is no room now for diplomatic shifts and paper protests. Is this country, still staggering under the losses of the Great War, prepared to make the sacrifices necessary to regain in regard to Turkey the position which we have lost since the Armistice? If not, nothing would be more disastrous than to pretend to put our foot down in the face of the victorious Turks and then to have to take it up again, for that would be merely a fresh dishonesty. It would be better, because more honest, to acknowledge that, as far as Turkey is concerned, we have lost the Peace and must acquiesce with such good grace as we can in the restoration of the Ottoman Empire, with all its old opportunities of misrule, within the limits which Mustapha Kemal is prepared, or allowed by his followers, to accept. But let there be no mistake about it. We shall have, even then, to reckon all over the East with the revolutionary forces which have gained strength from the Kemalist-*cum*-Soviet triumph, and these can only be met by returning courageously to the path of honesty in dealing with the other nations of the East whose faith in "the Englishman's word" is not yet irretrievably shattered.

BULGARIA'S ATTITUDE.

The Sofia Correspondent of the "Times" telegraphing on Sept. 16, stated:—

The Bulgarian Press continues to adopt a guarded and non-committal attitude in regard to the situation created by the Greek defeat in Asia Minor.

Before going to Geneva M. Stambolisky, the Prime Minister, declared that Bulgaria desired an economic outlet to the Aegean and hoped that the Allies would now take a decision in this matter At present the policy of the Government is strongly against any sort of interference in Thracian affairs, but signs are not wanting that the Turks are eager to open relations, and if they fail to find sympathy in Government circles they will make overtures to the Opposition.

The average Bulgarian point of view concerning Thrace may be described as follows:—Bulgarians wish the Greeks to evacuate Western Thrace but do not want the Turks there. They would be glad to see Eastern Thrace Turkish, but Western Thrace autonomous if it cannot be Bulgarian.

"BETWEEN THE DEVIL AND THE DEEP SEA."

Mr. L. V. Chute writes in the "Times":—

Our policy in the Near East always suggests that Whitehall has little appreciation of the atmosphere of the East, and fails to appreciate the bond of the Mahomedan religion. We seem to have fallen between the devil and the deep sea: we made a *rapprochement* with the Turks impossible, and we tried to grasp far more territory than we could afford to hold. It can only be a question of time before the Turk is back in Mesopotamia or we are involved in a new war. In inviting Greece to invade Asia we were surely guilty of an injustice, and of failing to apprise the fighting qualities and determination of the two nations. When it suits us, we play out the right of peoples to determine their own form of government as a trump card. When it does not suit us, we lose this trump card in the rest of the pack. If a plebiscite was taken in Palestine on the form of government I doubt if the one that is to be meted out to them would be chosen. If we promised the country to the Jews it is evident that we recognized the right of conquest, and yet we have many times played the self-determination card since the Armistice. We might now hand back to the Turks the whole of their territory intact, under guarantees, or we might hand back all but what we could afford to garison and hold. Of the two I believe that it would be our best policy to hand back all. Surely if the Baghdad and other railways which we have constructed were to remain British property, it would pay us to clear out of the country with guarantees for our soil rights and for the welfare of certain peoples. These peoples will stand a far better chance if the territories are handed back to civil officials than if they become Turkish again with the advance of a victorious army whose battle cry is "Allah!"

NO HUSTLING.

The "Times" in an editorial, says:—

The signs that the nation will not be rushed into war without a very clear conviction that war is absolutely necessary for the defence of its vital interests are gathering strength and momentum every day. Like the peoples of the Dominions, the people at home would not flinch from the awful calamity of a fresh conflict were they convinced that duty bade them face it; but, like those peoples, they do not see the proof that this duty is laid upon them, and they will not be dragged or hustled into adventures in support of a policy which they do not understand and of Ministers whom they distrust. The want of this understanding and the prevalence of this distrust explain the moral **contrast between their attitude in 1914 and** their attitude to-day, as Sir Valentine Chirol shows in his letter of this morning. Then the honesty of the Government was not suspected, and they frankly laid before the peoples the issues that were at stake. To-day the word of many Ministers is doubted, and they have never explained their policy in the Near East, if they have a policy at all. That they have not a "united nation behind them" is the natural result.

What we believe to be the real attitude of the nation is expressed with admirable force and clearness in the weighty and reasoned letter which Lord Grey of Fallodon addresses to us to-day. His unchallenged reputation among all parties for straightforwardness, honour, and devoted patriotism, and his intimate experience of foreign affairs during many an anxious year, must always give great authority to his judgment upon the problems of international politics. That authority is heightened upon the present occasion by the belief that he is speaking not in his own name alone, but after consultation with some of the chief leaders of his party, and with their assent and approbation. Lord Grey is a strong party man, and nobody is better entitled than he to expose and to denounce the errors of the Coalition. But with the consciousness of the gravity of the present situation weighing upon him, he rises altogether above the claims and the considerations of party. He does not affect blindness to the errors and to the levity of Ministers. He speaks frankly of their blunder of last week as "a terrible mistake," and **he does not hesitate to betray his apprehen**sion lest it should prove fatal to that Franco-British cooperation which is the one sure bulwark of the world against measureless disasters. He does not pretend that the levity and the ignorance which have led to such blunders can be overlooked. There must be criticism later, he writes and there may **be heavy reckoning.** But this, he feels, as all men with the least instinct for public affairs must feel, is no time for either. "The one thing urgent is that the British and French Governments should be so dominated by a sense of the common danger and the need for union that they should each forget to reproach the other." He sees that separate action on their part would lose the situation, while real concert may save it. As he shares the general belief that Lord Curzon has gone to Paris to expound a policy of agreement, he invites the nation to give that policy their support. It needs no small sacrifice for a party man, and for a man in Lord Grey's personal position, to come forward with a proposal like this. The step is a return to that fine tradition slowly built up by the sagacity of the statesmen of both the great British parties and by the self-restraint of their adherents and of the public in the years that followed the Berlin Congress—the tradition that there should be a national policy in foreign affairs, and that this policy should be raised above the exaggerations and the insincerities of party conflict. That tradition we have ever defended, as we venture to think that we did something to help in implanting it in the national habit. The policy which Lord Grey advocates in accordance with it is not itself unfamiliar to our readers. They will perceive that, in its main features, it is the policy we have supported day by day. The step which he takes in publicly calling for its adoption is not, however, free from danger. There is always the risk that an agreement reached by the Foreign Secretary in Paris might not be faithfully accepted and faithfully interpreted in the spirit and in the letter by the Ministers at home. But inasmuch as Lord Curzon, as Foreign Secretary, and as negotiator, would be personally identified with such an agreement, it must be assumed that he would refuse to be associated with any attempts to derogate from it in its full and natural meaning, as we are certain that public opinion would immediately reprobate and condemn the Government should they again turn round upon issues so vital as are at stake. Even from the personal view we think that Lord Grey has chosen the wiser course, and we believe that the country will be grateful for his choice.

"THAT WICKED BLUNDER"

"MUST BE UNDONE," SAYS WELBY.

SETTLE WITH TURKEY.

Mr. T. E. Welby, a former Editor of the "Madras Mail," who earned some notoriety as the Secretary of the European Association, by assuming a role of high-vaulting ambition, in the pre-reform days, has written a sensible and sober letter in the "Saturday Review," urging an immediate settlement with Turkey. He says:—

"There is a real danger that British statesmanship as represented by Mr. Lloyd George, and the public opinion supposed to guide it, may repeat in regard to Turkey the gross errors of 1919-1921. Few of the minority of journalists acquainted with Oriental affairs can have perused without anxiety the comments of our daily Press, during the past week, on the wretched conclusion to which Mr. Lloyd George's policy has led. From far too many quarters one hears incitements to the repetition of such follies as assuming the Turks to be genuinely divided; as assuming the Allies to be capable of prolonged co-operation where their interests and obligations are uneven; as relying on Greece as an agent in Europe now if no longer also in Asia Minor; as supposing that the Turk, exasperated by denial of his rights and relegated to Angora, will be more responsive to European moral and economic pressure than the Turk reasonably treated and kept in touch with Europe at Constantinople; and as thinking that the Turks can be rendered desirous of European approval by demonstrations that it will never in any circumstances be extended to him.

It is self-deception to stress distinctions between Nationalist and other Turks. On the morrow of the final Turkish victories over the Greeks, the Nationalists in Constantinople were reported to be seeking a withdrawal of the *Fetwa* of three years ago, whereby Nationalism was condemned on religious-legal grounds. It matters very little whether this effort succeeds or not, for the *Fetwa* obtained by Damad Ferid Pasha from the Sheikh ul'l-Islam was the last despairing effort of that Grand Vizier to cope with Nationalism, and made him so ridiculous in the eyes of most Turks that he was driven to resignation. It has not had the smallest effect on Turkish opinion. Damad Ferid Pasha's successors, and the Ministers generally since early in 1921, have all been more or less Nationalist, and except for the scholar, Rila Tekfik Bey, an intellectuol detached from practical politics, there has not been a single man or note found who was not openly, or under slight disguise, working for the Nationalists. Recent victories can only have consolidated the Nationalist position. To thwart the legitimate claims of Turkey must mean increasing the popularity and authority of the extremist Nationalists.

As for British association with Greece, the only attitude that to-doy becomes an Englishman, aware of the facts, is one of regret that the Greeks were ever landed at Smyrna under British auspices. There can be, in the record of our Near and Middle Eastern policy, few acts more disingenuous than those leading up to the Greek occupation of Smyrna under our naval guns. The policy of using Greece, who was only too anxious to be used, was recommended, it may be supposed, to Mr. Lloyd George's mind by the consideration that, British opinion being increasingly hostile to costly Adriatic adventures to enforce extreme terms on Turkey, Great Britain's job could be done by Greece, a Power too dependent on British naval aid to develop beyond his control. Apparently he refrained from considering very closely the adequacy of the instrument for much the same reason that M. Venizelos refrained from enquiring too closely into the character and extent of the aid Great Britain could promise: each hoped that the other, once thoroughly committed, would be obliged by self-interest and *amour propre* to afford more than he could be expected definitely to promise in advance. The execution of this vague and vicious compact was precipitated by the action of Italy, and a thoroughly improper appeal having been made to the clause in the Armistice with Turkey entitling the Allies to occupy strategic points in the event of Turkish infraction of the Armistice, the Greeks were put ashore at Smyrna merely to anticipate the Italian—put ashore with only an eleventh-hour intimation to the disarmed local Turks that the "Allies" here meant, in fact, the Greeks, without measures to prevent the inevitable "disorders," without even a proper limitation of the area to be occupied. That wicked blunder provoked the military development of Turkish Nationalism, and a frank acknowledgment of once and oversight is a condition of recovering Turkish faith in British policy. The slightest further backing of Greece, even elsewhere, can only arouse suspicions fatal to a proper settlement.

The occupation of Smyrna and the events that followed obliged the Turkish Nationalists to manoeuvre with a view to detaching France and to securing the friendship or friendly neutrality of the Bolshevists. The unanimity that the Allies could not achieve in 1919-20 is still less to be achieved now, except by a policy far more straightforward and less stimulative of Turkish resistance. As for the Turkish Nationalist relations with the Bolshevists, they can be altered only by allowing Turkey's centre of political gravity to shift westward, and by removing the menaces under which she was driven into that unnatural friendship. If we made Turkey an outcast, we can only expect her to choose the other outcast of Europe on her frontier for friend.

And, lastly, if British journalists and public men persist, maliciously or ignorantly, in describing the Turk as a creature never to be mailed with Western civilization, even as represented in the sweetness and light of the Balkans and the commercial probity of the Levant, if they continue to dwell on Turkish atrocities, as though none were ever committed by other races of the Near and Middle East, they will only create among Turks a despair of securing British goodwill which must pass into willingness to forfeit it.

BRITISH INTRANSIGEANCE.

"What should that settlement be? asks the "Saturday Review," in the course of a leading article on "Settle with Turkey." [To the misfortune of the writer, the abortive Paris proposals of March last have been superseded by the September proposals, showing that the last word remains yet to be said on the whole subject.—Ed. "B.C."] Of course the political situation has become more complicated and difficult on account of the Turkish victories, but it is well once more to recall that there is already a proposed settlement—that which the Allied Foreign Ministers drew up at Paris last March, and which, we think, should be the basis of a settlement now. It provided for the eventual evacuation of Asia Minor by the Greeks. The Turks have taken the business into their own hands, and have driven out the Greeks; that, at least, is settled. No one now is going to challenge the right of the Turks to their homeland of Anatolia. The Paris proposals declared for the freedom of the Straits, which was to be secured by the formation of fairly broad demilitarized zones on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles and of the Bosporus, and by the continued occupation of the Gallipoli Peninsula by the Allies. Further, it was provided that the navigation of the Straits was to be regulated by an International Commission, with a Turk at the head of it. Touching the defence of Constantinople it was proposed that a portion of Thrace, a good deal in excess of that allotted under the Treaty of Sevres, should be added so as to give a defensive frontier, while at the same time another fairly broad demiilitarized area was created. A point worth remarking was that Turkey was permitted to have much larger armed forces than had been allowed her under the Treaty of Sevres.

These proposals do not agree with the terms of the settlement that have been announced more than once by the Angora Government, which is another name for Kemal. The Nationalists demand all Thrace, including Adrianople, the abolition of the Zones in their favour, and the possession of Constantinople, though they say they are willing to give guarantees, whatever that may mean, for the freedom of the Straits. As these demands, if acceded to, imply the restoration of Turkish military power in Europe, Yugo-Slavia has already entered a protest, and Rumania is pretty certain to follow suit. Neither of these States wishes to see a contiguous frontier between Bulgaria and Turkey, such as would result if Turkey recovered the whole of Thrace. At the present time, Yugo-Slavia (the basis of which is Serbia), is a more considerable military power than Turkey, and the Kemalists will do well to remember this. The questions of the Zones and of Constantinople, with the freedom of the Straits, go together. They really form one question, and one of vital importance to the British Empire. The graves in Gallipoli remind us that one of the chief things for which we fought and defeated Turkey was the keeping open of the Dardanelles. The freedom of the Straits is hardly less important to France and Italy, to say nothing of Rumania.

There is yet another consideration, and one that has its own significance. Soviet Russia has supported Kemal, and Moscow has rejoiced in his victories as jubilantly as Angora itself. It is stated authoritatively, that there is a treaty between them looking to their common control of the Straits, which it scarcely need be said, would be a most unfortunate thing for the rest of Europe. People have been asking doubtfully what would be the attitude of France in this matter of the freedom of the Straits. It is most satisfactory to hear that she has given to Britain official assurances that she agrees that it must be maintained. Some minor concessions may be made to Turkey, but if on the major aspects of the Near East question there is a **real concord of the Three Allies the situa**tion can be met and saved. But it must **be done at once.**

LLOYD GEORGE AND NEAR EAST TANGLE.

The "Spectator" writes:—

By far the most visible mess in these recent days is in the Near East. It was Mr. Lloyd George who encouraged the Greeks to undertake and continue a fantastic enterprise in Asia Minor. The whole history of modern Greece might have warned him that the Greeks had not the stability for a military occupation which would require not a violent and short-lived burst of exhilaration but those "hold-fast" qualities which are as serviceable as they are rare. It is quite true that France and Italy did us a very bad turn when they made secret treaties with the Turks and supplied the Angora army with munitions. It may be said that no British Prime Minister could pull success out of such a tangle of conflicting purposes. But could not the possible results of the very strong sympathy which France has for a long time shown towards the Turks have been foreseen and provided against? Could not the course of Italian hatred and mistrust of the Greeks also have been insured against? The fact is that Mr. Lloyd George went ahead with his Philhellenic plans in Asia Minor without having any sort of guarantee that he had won compliance from the French and the Italians. He behaved as he has done in the case of all his unsatisfactory Conferences—acted without achieving any preliminary understanding. He tried to carry out with the help of King Constantine a policy which might just have been possible—though even then it would have been extremely risky—if it had been managed by M. Venizelos. Only last month in the House of Commons he was praising the military capabilities of the Greeks and telling us with what remarkable efficiency they were occupying parts of Asia Minor and with what ease they could march to Constantinople if they had a mind to do it or if they were allowed to do it. Now the whole structure of his policy has collapsed like a house of cards. The painstaking and difficult negotiations of last March are shattered; there seems to be no possibility of holding at the appointed time the Conference at Venice which was to give effect to the conclusions of last March.

ATROCITIES PERPETRATED BY POSTERS.

Mr. Ronald Macfie writes in the "Daily Herald":—

"As I walked along Oxford-street a few nights ago all the newspaper posters were shrieking, in big letters, "Terrible Massacre in Smyrna," "Smyrna Burned to Hide Turkish Crimes," "1,000 killed in Smyrna," and so forth; and despair seized my heart, not because of the atrocities reported in Smyrna, but because of the atrocity perpetrated by the posters.

Here once again were unproven charges deliberately brought against a nation! Here once again were unconfirmed atrocities recklessly used to inflame the passions and perturb the judgment of "the man in the street." Here again were so-called "semi-official" reports used simply to incite feelings of revenge and hate.

These atrocity tales, like most atrocity tales, are probably untrue, and certainly exaggerated; but, even if strictly accurate and carefully confirmed, why use them to work up the feelings of the crowd against Turkey?

German atrocities! Bolshevik atrocities! Sinn Fein atrocities! Black-and-Tan atrocities! Is our foreign policy ever to be based on such lurid sensationalism? Is there no nobler and wiser appeal to make to the nation than that?

In the present case this irresponsible incitement of feelings of hate and horror is particularly dangerous and foolish, for, in the first place, everyone acquainted with Turks and Greeks knows well that, so far as atrocities are concerned, it is six of one and half-a-dozen of the other; and, in the second place, the Turkish question marks a most critical point—even apart from the attitude of France—in the history of the British Empire.

A false step now may be our downfall, and this harping on atrocities is not likely to be conducive to sane judgment. Already our policy has been too much based on massacre propaganda: indeed, except such propaganda, it seems at present to have no basis at all.

What other reason is there for this antipathy to the Turks? For many decades they were our friends; their interests and ours do not conflict. So far as the interests of the British Empire go, there is every reason in the world why we should be friendly with the Turks.

So far as the interests of the British Empire go, it would be more to our advantage to have friendly Turks masters of Constantinople than to have unfriendly Turks in Asia Minor. Why all this prejudice against the Turks? It is simply an ignorant prejudice inspired by atrocity propaganda; and if our policy is to be directed by such prejudices, our downfall is not far away.

TURCO-SOVIET AGREEMENT.

RELEVANT CLAUSES.

In a dispatch from our Berlin Correspondent, which was published in "The Times" yesterday, it was stated that Kemal Pasha, in a telegram addressed by him to the Soviet Government of Russia, informed the Bolshevists that he considered himself bound by the Agreement between Moscow and Angora of March 16, 1921. This Agreement, it was added, "contained the important provision that, in any negotiations carried on by Kemal with the Allied Powers, Moscow should take part."

The Soviet Russian Trade Delegation in London issued yesterday, says the "Times," the text, given below, of the clauses of the Agreement of March 16, 1921, which it says, are the clauses relevant to the present situation in the Near East:—

Clause 1.—Each of the contracting parties agrees to recognize no peace treaties or other international conventions imposed by force upon the other contracting party. The Government of the R.S.F.S.R. [Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic] agrees not to recognize any international conventions bearing on Turkey and not recognized by its National Government, at present represented by its Grand National Assembly. By "Turkey" in the present treaty are understood the territories included in the National Pact of January 28, 1920, drawn up and proclaimed by the Ottoman Chamber of Deputies in Constantinople and communicated to the Press and all the Powers.

Clause 4.—Each of the contracting parties, taking into account the harmony between the movement for national emancipation of the peoples of the East and the struggle of the Russian workers for a new social order, solemnly recognizes the right of these peoples to freedom and independence, and equally their right to select a form of government acceptable to themselves.

Clause 5.—In order to guarantee the freedom of the Straits and of the commercial traffic through them of all countries, each of the contracting parties agrees to entrust the final eloboration of international regulations governing the Black Sea and the Straits to a special conference of the adjacent States, provided always its decisions do not infringe the full sovereignty of Turkey or the security of Turkey or its capital, Constantinople.

Clause 6.—Both the contracting parties recognize that all treaties previously concluded between them did not answer to their mutual interests they therefore agree to consider those treaties null and void. The Government of the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic declares in particular that it considers Turkey quit of all financial or other obligations founded on treaties concluded between Turkey and the former Imperial Government.

Clause 7.—The Government of the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic, considering the system of capitulations to be incompatible with the unfettered national development of any country, as well as with the full enjoyment of its sovereignty, declares null and void all rights and privileges which have any connexion whatsoever with that system.

The Soviet Russian Trade Delegation denice that there is a clause in the treaty providing for joint military action and the report that a military council was held recently in Moscow at which a mobilization of the Caucasian Army was decided upon.

(For other views on the situation see page 8.)

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Literature and Art.

BEAUTY AND NATIONAL LI F.

The National Value Of Art, Sri Aurobindo Ghose, Prabartak Pubshing House, Chandernagore.

We are, as a nation, engrossed in not only contemplating but in actually planning its future. The efforts are, no doubt, prompted and stimulated by the newly-awakened consciousness that the future ultimately belongs to us. Neither the consciousness nor the assurance implied by it can, however, entitle us to shirk our full responsibility by shaping an indifferent form of that future. The time and the energy that we are at present consuming in formulating an infinite number of schemes, the time that is so precious and the energy that we can ill afford to th away, will be largely wasted if we do not soon realise the necessity of making earnest efforts to define some of the main aims, at least, of our future as a nation. The exact form of the future, obviously, cannot be defined just now. But the p ecision of aims, which it is essential we must immediately determine to achieve for the proper economy and utilisation of the scanty means at our disposal, should enable us to trace withc t much di.culty some of the guiding outlines of that form. How do we as a nation propose to live in the future? What are aims and, objects of life that should control and direct national endeavours? Shall we be satisfied with imitating the life of those in the West? Do we propose to compete with them merely as rivals? Is that the end of our national ambitions? Or do we as a nation aspire to rise as their equals and as their friends guiding them along paths which they are unable to perceive or to follow? These are the kind of questions that demand the serious attention of all those who have pledged their services to the nation, particularly of those who have taken upon themselves the responsibility of training the mind of the future. It is surely in the educational schemes and the trend of educational ideals that we can have a glimpse of the direction towards which we intend proceeding. One of the questions that those responsive to the living artistic traditions of the nation will ask, and must ask, is: "What is the exact place the educationists at present formulating the national ideals propose to assign in their schemes to Beauty?" If their aims and ideals are narrow and imitative of the West they will no understand the question, and, therefore, its importance and value. But they will have no hesitation in answering the question. Does Beauty pay? Has it a price in the market? If it has that, they will understand it. They will even express their willingness to adjust their schemes for ensuring a regular supply of the commodity. Everything must have a price. Everything, according to the standards established by the West, must be measured by the price it commands. A thing is necessary only if it commands a price in the market. If it has place in the market it will have a place in the educational schemes and perhaps a place in the life of the nation. That is why despite the number of art institutions and the enormous output of commodities manufactured as "art-industries" Beauty flies further and further away from "modern cities." Beauty is not recognised as a vital necessity of life. Beauty as a purchasable commodity, a thing with a price, may be recognised. But its value as a necessity of life is practically unknown, forgotten or avoided. Sri Aurobindo Ghose has, therefore, done well to recall its true value and, therefore, its place in the contemplated rejuvenescence of the nation. He regards it as a "fundamental truth of existence". Our sense of virtue is, he says, largely "a sense of the beautiful." The progress of ethics, he maintains, has in Europe been largely between the Greek sense of aesthetic beauty and the Christian sense of a higher good marred on the one side by formalism, on the other by an unlovely. "The good," he adds, "must not be subordinated to the aesthetic sense, but it must be beautiful and delightful, or to that extent ceases to be good." The four gradations, of the "seemly" of the "just and lawful", of the "good" and the fourth the final and supreme one of the "beautiful"—the "kalon" —in Greek ethical thought which he enumerates suggest many interesting and instructive inquiries that might explain the discomfiture of the Western nations that have been unable to appropriate the Hellenic heritage. The change in the uses of Art that he has attempted to trace from history appears, however, to have affected the accuracy of his estimate of what he styles "the purely aesthetic." The infinite potentialities of Art are but imperfectly revealed by its uses. If Indian Art has, as he says, alone attempted "the service of spirituality" it is because Indian artists in their use of Art were controlled by their recognition, however unconscious or imperfect, of the ultimate value of Art. And, if Indian Art is to be reclaimed it will be achieved only by a clear and emphatic recognition of the essential value of Art, not by its uses. The taint of "the vulgar commercial" aims and methods" of the West "perceptible even in national educational institutions which he rightly deplores, cannot be removed if we are to be misled by the uses of Art. It is mainly the concentration on the uses of Art and not on its true inherent value that is responsible both for the taint and the mistaken aims and the methods. It is the same concentration that prevents most of those directing the modern educational institutions from recognising Beauty except when it presents itself in a degraded form as an industrial commodity. Sri Aurobindo's description of the uses of Art is certainly necessary. But the emphasis that he lays, probably unconsciously, on them leaves open the possibility of misinterpretation. They have been given an importance out of proportion to their merit. If the nation once completely grasps the full significance, the true value of Art, it will not be very difficult to confine it to its right uses. The important thing is the national recognition of the supreme necessity of Beauty.

MODERN MARATHI LITERATURE.

"English Avatar of Marathi Literature" (in Marathi). By Prof. Datto Vaman Potdar, B.A. (Published by Messrs. A. P. Bapat and Brothers, Poona. Price Rs. 2.)

When with the fall of the Peshwas in 1818 Britain's empire became firmly established in India, Anglo-Indian statesmen addressed themselves to the problem of education in this country. Some of them, like the distinguished Orientalist, Sir William Jones, had come under the influence of Sanskrit literature and they believed in encouraging Indian vernaculars. But the battle royal between the Vernacularists and the Anglicists was decided in 1835 in favour of the latter, thanks largely to the superlatives which Macaulay brought to bear on Sanskrit literature with the same vehemence with which he ran down the Tories and Frederick the Great. The result was the system of education which has continued to our days with slight modifications here and there.

However, Mount Stuart Elphinstone had long before made it the policy of his Government to encourage vernacular literatures. "A real step in advance was taken when in 1820, 'The Native School Book and School Society' came into existence as a branch of the Bombay Education Society." The Society, which later changed its name to "The Bombay Native Education Society" continued until 1840 when its schools were incorporated with those attached to the Elphinstone Institution.

Proselytizing zeal on the part of Christian missionaries gave further fillip to Marathi literature, but its new-born champions forgot that the language of the Marathas had a literature worthy of their glorious history. The devotional zeal of the saint-poets of Maharashtra and the despatches of Maratha statesmen had produced literature, dignified if rugged. What was wanted was a little finish. Administrators and missionaries, however, addressed themselves to the ridiculous task of *creating* a new literature at short notice, of stamping the language of the Marathas with the genius of the English language.

The language of Shivaji has now found a place in Bombay University. A period of Marathi literature (1820—70) has been prescribed for B.A. students appearing in 1923. A history of Marathi literature on the lines of Hudson was, therefore, badly needed and the author has with commendable promptitude met the want. The book under review will be found useful not only by college students but by the entire Marathi-reading public. We hope the author will bring out its sequel English. Loss of self-respect comes close on the heels of foreign rule and pompous Pundits and Shastris with the *slave-mentality* characteristic of a subject-people busied themselves at their patrons' bidding with the heavy task of producing text-books and juvenile literature. This epoch which extended from 1810, the year in which Dr. William Carey published his Marathi-English dictionary to 1836 we will call the age of translators. The author next describes the second period of post-British Marathi literature extending from Macaulay's Minute to the passing of the University Act of 1854. State support was gradually withdrawn, but the spread of education and the printing press were enough to give a fillip to Marathi literature. Some good novels like "Ghasiram Kotwal" by Mr. Moroba Kanhoba Vijayakar, were written during this period, but among the host of second class writers two men alone arrest the attention of the reviewer. Mr. Dadoba Pandurang wrote his masterly treatise on grammar and gave the much-needed stability to the language and Mr. Purshuram Tatya Godbole rendered in elegant Marathi all the important Sanskrit dramas. The Navanit or anthology of verse was also composed during the period. Acquaintance with the classics and pre-British Marathi literature made the folly of *creating* a brand new literature in Marathi on Anglo-Saxon lines and henceforth Marathi writers, while making good use of whatever they learnt from English literature, stuck to the genius of the Marathi language. The period is marked by the starting of the "Dnyanodaya", the Anglo-Marathi monthly organ of the Bible Tract Society in 1842. The "Dyanaprakash", the first Marathi daily, was started in 1848. It is now an official organ of the Servants of India Society. The third period (1857—74) marks a further step in the advance of Marathi literature. The author should pick up the threads where he left them and trace the glorious course of Marathi literature to the publication of "Gita Rahasva" after which, as Mr. N. C. Kelkar said, at the last Marathi Literary Conference our age may come to be known.

AN AMERICAN JOURNALIST.

"Fifty Years A Journalist. By Melville E. Stone. Price 12/6.

Some journalists of the West seem to think that the career of a journalist is not complete if he does not give the benefit of his experiences to the reading public. Mr. Melville Stone, who has spent the best part of his life in moulding the journalistic profession in America, is of opinion that "no right-minded person can enjoy the business of writing of himself, but the life of a journalist is spent in observing and recording the actions of other men, usually of greater men and perhaps more interesting men than himself, and the journalist who writes of his own life, and of the things that have interested him in that life, necessarily paints a picture of the period of his active days on earth. As Mr. D. Blowitz, the correspondent of the London "Times", wrote in his memoirs, it is unjust that the journalist, unlike other writers, left nothing behind him as a lasting testimonial of his efforts and his success. Mr. Stone holds the profession of journalism to be one of the highest because it affords a very wide scope for public service. In this book he gives an autobiographical sketch of himself describing from his own standpoint the world's greatest events from 1871 to the signing of the Treaty of Versailles in 1919. During these years he came in personal contact with kings, presidents, generals, diplomats and the captains of commerce and industry. During this period Mr. Stone owned many newspapers. Early in the year 1874 his attention was directed to the possibility of establishing a one-cent daily newspaper, "Chicago Herald" in Chicago. Chicago was obviously the city of promise for his experiment, and within a short period the "Chicago Herald" became one of the most popular newspapers in the city. Later on he founded the "Morning News" in March 1881. In less than a year after the "Morning News" was started, Mr. Stone was elected a director of the "Associated Press."

He devoted great attention to the "Associated Press" and tried his best to extend its foreign service to various European countries, such as Germany, Italy, England, France, Spain, Rome. For the achievement of this important work, he interviewed, the Kaiser of Germany, the then President of France, M. Clemenceau and various other important personages. During the Boer War Mr. Stone acted as the War Correspondent of the "Associated Press". Mr. Stone served the Associated Press of America from 1893 to 1918 and towards the end of his career, a tribute and a souvenir of the "Associated Press" with twenty-five one thousand dollar Liberty Bonds interleaved was presented to him by his admirers and colleagues.

The Associated Press of America to-day is considered to be one of the monumental achievements of the age, but Mr. Upton Sinclair, the celebrated journalist and author, falls foul of the "A. P.", because of the fact that it, more often than not, refused to give publicity to some of his important telegrams and articles relating to the "condemned meat industry of America" and circulated inaccurate news to innumerable newspapers on the Continent. Mr. Sinclair condemns the attitude of Mr. Stone so far as the accuracy of news is concerned.

LITERARY CHAOS.

"The Star of Switzerland"—a novel by K. A. K. Vakil, published presumably by the author himself who has reserved to himself the copyright, the rights of translation and cinema-films and all other rights.

Mr. Vakil need not be afraid of anybody infringing his copyright, his filming rights or any other rights. The risk from a business point of view would be disastrous. What happens when the head of a Shares Department who has been a "constituted attorney of the Official Assignee of the High Court, Bombay", takes to literary writing? What happens when such a man rather fancies himself at it? Literary chaos. We would ask Mr. Vakil, in the interests of literature, to go back to the "Share Department", although we knew we have to differ in offering this unpalatable advice to Mr. Vakil, from "a distinguished European gentleman and a learned scholar", a friend of his, who in a long letter from London which Mr. Vakil quotes at the end of his attempt at novel-writing. This gentleman writes to Mr. Vakil: "I hope you will surely shine out as a brilliant novelist." We have no such hopes; we have waded through his "introductory open epistle to my readers", we have managed to find some meaning in his preface describing the "plot and characters of his novel, and we have attempted to read through the work itself. Mr. Vakil has but the haziest idea of constructing a story His style is grotesque. Let Mr. Vakil return to the Share Department.

COMMUNALISM.

"Principles of Comparative Economics", Vol. II. By Dr. Radha Kamal Mukerji.

In this volume Prof. Mukerji develops the principles of Communalism and Regionalism applied to economic science which he had outlined and explained in Volume I. After explaining at length the "Economic Ideal of Communalism" (pp. 1—102), which would have common welfare preferred to individual welfare, transform competition ("Communalism raises competition from the purely biological to the etho-sociological plane", p. 95 whatever that may mean) and consumption ("Communalism emphasizes a gradual uplift of the plane of consumption. . . . The true progress of wants lies not in the multiplication of physical wants, but in the ascent of wants, the progressive substitution of immaterial for material wants" *ibid.* (Would this bring us nearer the Sankhya ideal of utter annihilation?) the learned writer goes on to explain the communal method of economic organisation. We doubt if the author has taken into account adequately either the facts as they exist to-day, [see pp. 50—51, for example, about agricultural rent in India, wherein he says: "The men who were declared proprietors voluntarily remitted the proprietor's due to the whole body of cultivators (?); such tenants paid no more than the proprietors on their actual cultivation. Thus the communal organisation has survived." But what of the series of tenancy legislation in all the provinces of Northern India?] or even endeavoured to test or verify the ideal he assumes to be operating in India. His contrast between socialism and communalism (pp. 47—57) leaves us wholly unconvinced in favour of the latter, and we doubt if a non-Brahman reader of Madras, for example, would not read into this novel defence of the Indian type of social stratification a special pleader for the maintenance of the Brahman supremacy. We are, of course, not so prejudiced as not to recognise in Dr. Mukerji an impassioned advocate of *ordered* progress, wherein there will be and can be no room either for the dazzling success which the prevailing individualism permits to a Rhodes or a Carnegie, nor the perfect equality which the Russian brand of socialism would establish. But we must demur to Dr. Mukerji's rhapsody about the place of woman, for example, in social organisation. (See p. 97). We think modern woman has travelled far beyond the stage when the clap-trap of "The queen of the garden and the mistress of the household, as directing work and the enjoyment of fruits thereof" would hypnotise her into surrendering the substantial benefits of equality for the rather vague promise of verbal glamour. The logic which would keep the woman to the household, would, of course, condemn the worker to be a wage slave (see p. 49), and facilitate the Capitalist and the landlord for ever lording it over the masses of India—at least so long as their foreign protectors would allow it. On a review of both the volumes, we cannot say that the author has succeeded in redeeming the promise of his preface in Vol. I. We must, therefore, conclude with M. Levy, the author of the introduction to this work: "It is a new domain, little known, into which he (the author) has given no access. We must congratulate him for this, without associating ourselves with the conclusions that he draws from the study of a social state to which it seems to us difficult to revert in the twentieth century. (The translation of this passage in Vol. I is not quite correct). We commend the reading of his book to all those who are desirous of knowing the interior life of an empire whose population represents a fifth of humanity and whose civilisation goes back to an antiquity much more remote than the origin of our own."

"SABARMATI."

"Sabarmati" is the title given to the College magazine published by the students of the Gujarat Mahavidyalaya, Ahmedabad. The magazine is written in the vernacular and is wholly managed by the students of the institution. This is a feature that distinguishes "Sabarmati" from other College magazines. These no doubt have an appearance of being conducted by students; but in reality there is a direct or an undirect censorship of a College professor, for "it has been taken for granted that the student, in school or in college, has no will of his own except in the direction of disobedience and mischief, and that his mouth must be held with bit and bridle, partly for guidance and partly for restraint." The magazine fitly opens with an invocation by Adhyapaka Narahari Parikh to the river Sabarmati on the banks of which a new turn has been given to the spirit of India. The magazine has adopted the words Nadimukhinaiva Samudramaviset (one may enter the Ocean by the mouth of the River) as its motto, which is explained in an article by Adhyapaka Kalelker. All Life, like the flow of a river, comes from the Unknown and goes out to meet the Infinite. This is a truth which every one preparing to enter life should bear in mind and is, therefore, well adapted to be a motto to a student's magazine. There are other articles, literary and biographical, by professors and students of the Mahavidyalaya. We wish the magazine all success.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE MAGAZINE.

We are in receipt of the September issue of the "Grant Medical College Magazine." We are glad to note that the present number marks a distinct improvement on previous issues. A medical college magazine is, of course, not expected to be a sprightly literary periodical, but all the same one is inclined to ask whether it is advisable to have many special articles presented in an indigestible form. A magazine of the kind under review could be made to constitute an admirable meeting ground for the man in the street with the specialist of the laboratories.

So much by way of criticism the general get-up of the magazine is commendable. The lighter articles from the students are all very interesting.

The first number of the "Criterion" will appear on October 15 as a quarterly review devoted to literature, the arts, and general ideas. The "Criterion" will not be a literary or artistic miscellany; it will have more in common with the critical quarterlies of a hundred years ago. Its contents will consist for the most part of a small number of essays longer and more considered than are possible in reviews which appear at shorter intervals. The "Criterion" aims also at the maintenance of international standards. In the belief that the intellectual life of Europe, like its economic life, depends upon communication and exchange, the "Criterion" will present in translation writings of foreign men of letters, whose work should be better known in England. Among the contributors to early numbers are:—Richard Aldington, Jean de Bosschere, Ernst Robert Curtius, T. S. Eliot, Roger Fry, Ramon Gomez de la Serna, Hermann Hesse, Stephen Hudson, Valery Larbaud, W. R Lethaby, Antonio Marichalar, T. Surge Moore, Ezra Pound, George Saintsbury, J. W. N. Sullivan, May Sinclair, Leonard Woolf and S. S. Koteliansky, Virginia Woolf. The contents of the first two numbers will be announced in September. The annual subscription price is 12s., post free; single numbers, 3s. 6d. Subscriptions and all other communications should be addressed to the publisher, R. Cobden-Sanderson, 17, Thavies-inn, Holborn, London E. C. 1.

LITERATURE, THOUGHT AND FANCY.

(BY SIR FRANK BEAMAN.)

A week or two ago, as a mere human objection to old orthodox Darwinism, I said that I did not believe any honest, competent man could conceive the transition through and from segmented annelids to the vertebrate Human. It appears my choice was unfortunate, for a scientific Darwinian friend has pointed out that Mr. Gaskell (a Cambridge Professor of ,Biology I believe) has given the structural analogies and correspondences between worms and men as a good example and proof of linear Darwinian evolution, at the same time summarizing for me Mr. Gaskell's case for the worm. I must, therefore, at once admit that men, both competent and honest (even assuming them to be a little biassed towards a foregone and deeply cherished conclusion), find no difficulty or believe that they find no difficulty in what has always appeared to me too hard a conception. The evidence, as usual, appears to me altogether unconvincing. Perhaps that is because I feel no personal need of the conclusion, and, weigh it as I should any other evidence, it makes such a difference in appreciating evidence whether you are bent on wresting it to a pre-accepted conclusion!

Worm's nervous system.

Briefly, I gather that the red blooded worm has a nervous system (of a sort) with two ends, a head and a tail (it really makes no difference whether you call them cranial and sacral ends, do so by all means if it fortifies the argument). The main business of this system and its outfit is the worm's alimentary canal, while in Man of course it is not. Nor has the worm anything corresponding with further well known physical differentiations, or the whole intermediate portion of the human nervous structure. If no one had ever heard of evolution, if no uneasy scientists had ever felt the need of it, I suppose we should have viewed without surprise that in the lower, almost the lowest orders of living things, some kinds of apparatus were needed to keep life going. I never quarrel with Scientific facts, facts, only sometimes with the inferences Scientists draw from them. Because worms have what we may by courtesy call a nervous system adequate to their needs, an alimentary canal, and six pulsatile sacs which we may by courtesy call a heart, and because man also has a totally different nervous system, an alimentary canal and a totally different heart, I find no evidence, much less proof that the latter passed through and (mystically) proceeded from the former.

An objection.

But as I am on the subject, as interesting, as fertile in controversy to-day as when it made its first appearance, let me offer another human objection. I know that all good Darwinists pooh pooh it, and evade it by appeals to the vast spans of geologic time. The truth is that it is a very inconvenient objection and can only be met in this way were obvious that if the Darwinian Evolutionary hypothesis is true, there is no conceivable reason why the process should not be going on to-day, why we should not be afforded hundreds and thousands of instances of species passing into new species under our eyes. This never happens. It never has happened within Man's ken. But to validate the Darwinian theory it must have happened at least once in the cae of each step in the ascent, and apparently once only. But this is surely getting perilously near the good Scientist's loathed bugbear, Creation. Our advanced biologists might call each of these supposed step a "substantive variation", which again means, if it means anything, what I want to call a new creation. I say very confidently that no reason can be found or suggested, on any ground acceptable to Darwinism, why when one species has evolved out of another closely allied to it, and both species are found existing side by side, all environmental conditions being apparently as favourable to the one as the other, the process should not be continuous, why there should not be constant and fruitful interbreeding, as in the leading case of the Apes and Men. All the evolutionist can do here is to shake his head ponderously and say that it "happened," just happened so many hundred thousand years ago that we cannot expect it to happen again, and that possibly it may happen again in another million years or so.

Happy chance only.

Now all this appears to me very poor reasoning. It reduces the Evolutionist position to a virtual admission of happy chance, which as I have said more than once is almost as abhorrent as God. We have the very earliest known forms of life with us today, as lively and prolific as ever, we have a hundred thousand "intermediate" (as the Evolutionist would say, begging the question) or as I prefer, other forms of life and it is an essential part of the case for evolution that it has occurred in scores and scores of the life phenomena still flourishing about us, and available for observation and experiment. But it never happens now. Why? One can't help feeling that this is very like the religious men's attitude towards the miracles. They happened once, under a strong unique divine impulse, but they can never happen again. At this the agnostic scientist sneers and smiles, but surely it is as good, if not a much better attitude than his own towards the "origin" of species. It does at least give an intelligible cause, or reason, whereas in evolutionary Science we are left to grope in total darkness, and denied any glimpse of reason or causation at all.

What is life made of?

Let us, however, not forget that the pioneers of organic chemistry and biology are now prepared to admit that life is always being made out of "not life," and therefore presumably, that acts of creation are of daily and hourly occurrence. Only, as yet, these new forms of life never differ from the old, and what is meant appears to be no more than what has been known and formed one of Biology's problems for some years, that life has the strange property of making more life, or to use Darbyshire's phrase, likening living organism to a chemical retort, you get a good deal more out of it than you put in. But waiving trifling difficulties like that, and bowing reverently before the new Demiourgos of up to date Science, what have we gained? Instead of believing as our credulous ancestors humbly did that "God" made Life we are now bidden to rejoice in the indisputable fact that not God, but Energy is the great artificer. "Energy" is Science's only God, By all means build him altars, enthrone him in the seat of the Great Architect of the Universe. Here surely we have something which will focus our adoration, and stimulate our spiritual ideals, while satisfying all our spiritual needs. Let us be humbly grateful.

Mania for re-construction.

I am very glad to hear that my old friend, the Jam Saheb has been championing opium at the General sessions of the League of Nations. While the League is never likely to do much effective work along the line of its dominant purpose, it may serve a useful purpose now and again by raising side discussions of this kind and letting a glimmering ray of light in upon the Stygian darkness of the Occidental mind upon all things Oriental. One of the most malignant fevers of the times is that which burns so fiercely in the veins of those much too numerous good folk who believe themselves appointed or specially qualified to set a poor disjointed World to rights. This fell disease might be named the mania for reform or re-construction. It ravages the ranks of politicians, reformers and publicists. I wonder whether there has been a newspaper of any importance, whose leading columns have not, since the disastrous armistice, sounded a hundred times the clarion call to "re-construction." Of course every Editor knows exactly what to re-construct and how, or would he be deserving of his proud seat in the Editorial Chair whence to hurl Jovian thunderbolts? It is amusing to note the play which has been made in these quarters with the precious word "re-construction." It is rapidly overtaking its dangerous precursor "progress". Both are bandied freely without a pause to think what they do or might or should mean.

Breed of pussyfoots.

But of these peculiarly mischievous crazes, another day I am the moment with the rar activities of the whole breed of "pussyfoots," and the sanctimonious forces of Exeter Hall. I never could stand the sanctimonious, ignorant outcry against opium. Why denounce, revile and proscribe one of God's best gifts? Why this exasperating determination to save erring brothers who do not want to be saved at all, and ask no more than to be let make the best they can of lives none too easy or luxurious? The first years of my service were cast in parts where many tribes and a considerable percentage of the stationary population were opium-eaters almost to a man. The wandering Jats and Rabaris who brought their flocks and herds across the Runn, into Kathiawad—what fine fellows they were, inured to hardship, healthy, muscular, cheerful! And every man, woman and child had the diurnal dose of opium. I should have liked to set a hundred leading anti-opium fanatics to do a march against a hundred of these brawny wanderers.

Days of Kathiawad outlawry.

I think I must now be the only survivor of the great days of Kathiawad outlawry, (that pleasant writer, Mr. Kincaid was much later). Great and exciting days they were. The drama, it is true, was limited on a small stage but it was often bloody enough. Some day I may tell you about it, but I am thinking at the moment of Mhowa Sadhwani's favourite mare. When the deed was dark and dangerous, the issue no certain, and the outlaws neck depends on the endurance of his steed, was she not always given her ball of opium? And on that, as we afterwards learnt, she could be trusted to do her seventy or eighty miles without flagging. And what of the old chiefs who have passed long since to their rest, and their opium orgies? I am not defending excess of course, but when there is such a howl at home about it I wonder what the goody goody orators would think of Chiefs in their later seventies who have hatitually for years and years taken as much as half an ounce of opium a day?

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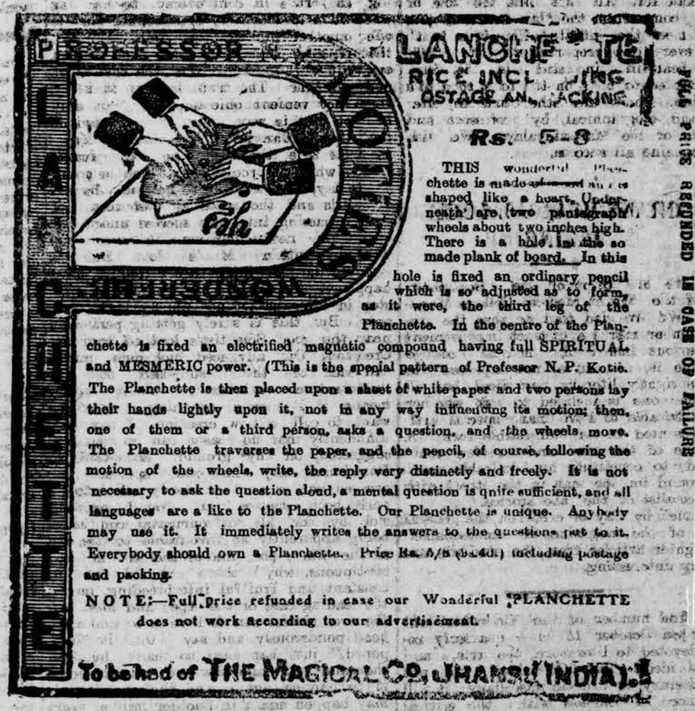

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